

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CXLVIII.—NO. 18.

NEWPORT, R. I., OCTOBER 14, 1905.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,295.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1798, and is now in its one hundred and forty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the country, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a bi-monthly weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reached so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 95; Order Sons of St. George; Percy Jerry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13; Knights of Columbus; George W. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 679; FORESTERS OF AMERICA—William A. Kerney, Chief Ranger; John B. Moon, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—James Sullivan, President; David McDonald, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master Warden; Perry R. Hawley, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALONE LODGE, No. 36; N. E. D. W.—W. Fred Watson, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians—President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Little G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 12, K. of P.—M. W. Callahan, Chancellor; Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DANIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

CLOTH MERCED, No. 168—James Graham, Master Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

The Spooner Fire.

The first time that a general alarm has been rung in since the destruction of the Bee Hive building, was last Sunday night, when all the apparatus was called to fight a fire that destroyed the stock in the hay and grain store of the Charles E. Spooner Company on Commercial wharf and badly gutted the building owned by Mrs. Richard C. Derby. That the neighboring buildings were not destroyed was due to the prompt discovery of the flames and the clever work of the fire department, for the burned building was in the midst of a lot of highly inflammable property.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock that fire was discovered in a little shed on Scott's wharf adjoining the rear of the Spooner store. An alarm was sent in from box 41, but before the apparatus arrived on the scene the flames had communicated with the larger structure. Then it was realized that there was a bad fire in prospect and a second alarm was sent in, followed soon by a general alarm, which called all the engines and men to the scene. The only thing to be done was to throw as much water as possible upon the flames in the least possible time, and this was done with a will. The men swarmed around the building and on the roofs of the neighboring buildings, while inside firemen worked at throwing the baled hay out of the windows. It was hard work and slow work but within an hour or two the last alarm some of the companies began to pick up their hose. It was a long fight for those that remained until the end, for water was kept on until an early hour in the morning. Even then the emergency company responded three times to put out traces of smouldering fire.

The Spooner Company had but recently finished stocking up their store and the building was full of hay and grain. Their loss was considerable but the insurance will cover the greater part. The building was fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown, as the shed in which it started is unoccupied.

The Miantonomi Club rooms were informally opened in the National Exchange Bank building on Washington square Monday evening. There was a large gathering of the members and their friends present to inspect the rooms and much credit was given the executive committee for the attractive and home-like arrangement of the quarters.

On Friday evening, October 20, Grand Chancellor William H. Langley will make his official visit to Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Samuel Greene Arnold.

New High School Building.

PUPILS WILL FIND A FINE STRUCTURE AWAITING THEM IN A FEW WEEKS—EVERYTHING MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE—COMMODIOUS ASSEMBLY HALL AND SPLENDID GYMNASIUM.

The new building for the use of the Rogers High School will be turned over to the school committee within a few weeks, the work of the contractor being nearly finished. All that now remains to be done is the finishing and cleaning up, a process that may always be delayed beyond the time when it is expected to be done. There are several little things that are delaying at the last moment, conspicuous among them being the breaking of some of the slabs of slate that form the landings of the stairways. No wooden work is allowed on the stairs, so the building will not be finished until new slabs arrive. After the new building is formally turned over to the city, there will be very little delay in moving into it, for everybody is very anxious for relief from the overcrowded, ill-ventilated, unsanitary old building.

Conditions there this year are so bad that it has been decided to gain a slight relief by allowing those pupils who have no recitations after 1:15 p.m. to leave the building at that time in order that those who remain may have the benefit of an additional amount of oxygen. Teachers and pupils are alike hoping for the time when they can bid a last adieu to the old building on Church street.

All has not been peace and harmony in connection with the new high school. The people of the city were from the first in favor of having a new modern building, but there was a very considerable difference of opinion as to where the building should be located. There were those who wished to replace the old structure on Church street, while others favored a situation on Central court, and others the location on Broadway that was eventually chosen. The Central court site was at first chosen and the land was condemned, but the city council retracted and re-conveyed the land to the owners, afterwards purchasing the present site from the Kimber estate and a small slice from St. Joseph's Church.

Although the new building was born in discord and passed through troublous times before the first spade of earth was turned, it has grown into a structure that should be the pride of the city of Newport. On the outside it is attractive, although from the street its architectural features are not as noticeable as might have been had there been more land at the disposal of the city, but it is on the inside that its true value is the most apparent.

It is in every sense a modern structure, well designed, well built and well equipped for the work for which it needed. It is designed for the comfort and convenience of those who will occupy it, and is an excellent example of what a high school building should be. The two most striking features are the large gymnasium and the commodious assembly hall, which cannot be surpassed probably in any city of the size of Newport in the country. The building is well worth what it cost and it is fortunate that the unpleasant moments regarding the site resulted in no more serious difficulty than a slight delay in completion, for an adequate high school building has long been needed.

At the meeting of Ennia Lodge, No. 17, Daughters of Rebekah, on Thursday evening a jolly time was in order in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry (nee Johnstone) who have just returned from their wedding trip. The young couple was presented with a handsome couch and sofa pillow by their friends in the lodge. There was a program consisting of singing, recitations, etc., and a fine banquet was served. A general good time was enjoyed and it was a late hour before the gathering broke up.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lyon celebrated their golden wedding at their residence in Salem, Mass., on October 4, when many guests were present to wish them long continued happiness.

Mr. Lyon was a native of Newport, having been born here on October 4, 1826, the son of Joseph and Phoebe Mumford Lyon. He removed from Newport at an early age and found employment in Taunton, where he was married, on October 4, 1855, to Miss Susanah Hall of Taunton.

By invitation of Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel church, Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, and Aquidneck Encampment will attend divine service at that church on Sunday evening, October 15th.

Mr. Wyman R. Howe, of the Postal Telegraph Company, is seriously ill at the Newport Hospital with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tilley have gone to Boston to reside. Mr. Tilley having accepted a position in that city.

Mrs. William T. Bull has gone to Europe on an extended trip.

the City Hall. On the southerly side of the building are the entrances for the pupils, the westerly door being for girls and the easterly for boys. These give entrance to the cloakrooms in the basement, each of which, for boys and for girls, is a large room and contains 300 individual lockers fitted with Yale keys. Opening out of the cloak rooms are the toilet rooms, with strictly modern plumbing. There is a bicycle room at each wing and there is a runway for bicycles beside each entrance to the basement. The two ends of the basement are connected by a long corridor.

Opening into this corridor and also into the girls' entrance is a fine lunch room, fitted with a long counter, adequate shelving and storage room, and which will be supplied with gas stoves, etc., for cooking. This is a fine large room with three large entrances to avoid jamming. Luncheon will be provided here at a reasonable cost and the dishes served will be supervised by the school authorities, so that only healthful food will be offered.

On the boys' end of the basement is a comfortable little room for the janitor's office. On the southerly side is the heating and ventilating plant which looks as if it was built for business.

There are two large boilers furnishing 82 horse power with 86 feet surface. Besides heating the building these boilers generate the power for revolving the large blower for forcing fresh air through the ventilating system.

The air is taken from two large openings on the southerly side and before entering the blower passes through a coil of steel pipe to take off the first chill.

Then the blower takes it and forces it through two more coils and thence into the pipes, where it is carried to every part of the building, insuring at all times a plentiful supply of fresh air, warmed to the temperature of the room.

The gymnasium will delight the hearts of the male portion of the pupils, and as the girls will also be required to take a course of instruction in physical training they will have reason to appreciate the room also. Occupying the whole ground space of the projecting wing on the north side of the building, with entrance to the main floor from the basement, the gymnasium has a length of nearly 60 feet and a width of about 30, while 25 feet in the air are the immense iron globes that at the same time uphold the assembly hall on the floor above and supply an immovable support for attaching the overhead gymnastic apparatus. The floor is as solid as a rock and the double wooden flooring is smooth enough to delight a dancing master. The room is paneled up to a considerable height, and the windows, while supplying a generous amount of light, are high enough above the floor to be well out of the way. On the southerly side of this room, with entrance from the first floor, is a large and commodious gallery, from which every foot of the main floor can be seen.

While the building is not, in the strictest sense, fireproof, on account of the woodwork that has gone into its construction, every effort has been made to reduce the danger of fire to the minimum.

Of course the walls are of brick and there are two independent stairways built of iron and with slate treads, so that there would always be a ready means of exit. In the corridor of each floor there is fire escape ready for instant use.

On each floor there are four class rooms and two recitation rooms, arranged in suites of three, with a recitation room between each two class rooms. There is, however, no exception to this on the first floor, where the main entrance has forced the recitation room to another part of the floor. These rooms have walls tinted in green with ceilings of deep cream, the cornices being coming down on the walls to the picture moulding above the tops of the window frames, giving the appearance of a fresco. Each room has double swing doors covered with leather. The rooms are finely lighted by seven large windows, fitted with double window shades that can be adjusted from either top or bottom. There are also electric lights and there is an interior telephone service connecting with 14 rooms. In each room there is an electric clock dial and electric signals. The class rooms are fitted with the latest style of adjustable desks, all movable parts being within the woodwork and out of sight. The pupils' chairs have four legs and are designed upon the well known "mission" lines—in fact, all the furniture of the building is of the mission style.

Each class room will accommodate either 42 or 48 pupils as may be desired. In the recitation rooms, instead of desks for pupils there are tablet chairs only.

On the left as one enters the first floor of the building by the main entrance is an attractive reception room, suitably furnished. The next doorway gives entrance to the large gallery overlooking the gymnasium. It is well above the floor but is still 18 feet from the ceiling. At the other end of the building, still on the north side, is a small room for a hospital room. It will be

furnished with a cot bed, easy chairs, etc., and is equipped with toilet arrangements. On the south side of this floor are two cloak rooms, one for the men teachers and the other for the women teachers. Each is furnished with individual lockers, toilet, couches, easy chairs, etc.

The four class rooms and two study rooms occupy the rest of the floor.

In the corridors are bulletin boards, drinking water and fire service. The walls of corridors and other general rooms are tinted in a soft rose color.

On the second floor there are the four class rooms with adjoining recitation rooms. On the north side are two toilet rooms, one for girls and one for boys. In the center of the north side, over the gymnasium, is a fine large assembly room, 60 x 48 feet, at the east end of which is a commodious platform. There are 600 numbered folding seats in sections of four. The platform will be arranged with comfortable chairs of mission style. There is a large gallery, the entrance to which is on the floor above, and there will be handsome electric chandeliers suspended from the ceiling at each intersection of the great overhead beams. This assembly hall is a credit to the city and will be much appreciated when it comes into use.

On the south side of this floor is the library, a fine commodious room, finely equipped for the purpose for which it is intended. It is 42 feet long, and on each side are many adjustable shelves for books and storage closets near the floor. There will be six large tables for reading. The desk of the school clerk will be in the library and she will have full charge of the room and its contents.

Over her desk is the master electric clock which controls the dials in the various rooms; the center of the signal service, a general telephone and an instrument of the interior telephone service.

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On each floor there are four class rooms and two recitation rooms, but the recitation room at the east end, instead of being

furnished with the usual tablet chairs, has adjustable drawing tables and pendant electric lights for the freehand drawing classes. Over the library is the room for the commercial classes, which will be transferred from the building of the Industrial school to the high school where they belong. This room will be equipped with individual commercial desks and a roll top desk for the instructor. Adjoining the commercial room is the typewriting room, comfortably fitted. On the north side is the entrance to the gallery of the assembly hall, and there are also two small rooms to be used for storage or other purposes.

A printed description cannot do justice to the merits of the building. Before it is opened for school purposes it is probable that the public will have a chance to inspect it and it will be found well worth a visit.

The Father Mathews Total Abstinence Society went to Providence last Sunday to take part in the parade in celebration of the 115th anniversary of the birth of Father Mathews. The Port Adams band was taken along to furnish music and one of the union bands refused to participate in the parade.

Mr. Henry H. Cook, who died at Lenox, Mass., Tuesday of pneumonia, was a summer resident at Newport at the time, having built the villa at the end of Bellevue avenue, now the residence of Commodore Eldridge T. Gerry.

The marriage of Miss Matilda Anna Hilken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hilken, to Mr. George Peck will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Bath road on Monday evening, October 28th, at 6:30 o'clock.

Lieutenant Lewis Brown, Jr., has been transferred from the Seventh Cavalry, in the Philippines, to the Thirteenth Cavalry, at Fort Meyer, Va., and will return to this country shortly with his wife.

The Newport Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis killed 16 cows on Monday, as they had been tested for tuberculosis and found to be infected. The owner will be paid one half the value of the cows.

Edward B. Carson, son-in-law of W. J. Bowley of this city, who was reported to have died of the yellow fever in New Orleans, has been found at Dallas, Texas.

An oiler named Gleiter dropped dead aboard the collier Conclaw at the Conning Station Sunday. The body was interred at St. Columba's cemetery.

Mr. George R. Plumer has been enjoying a gunning trip at Sandwich, Mass.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, all the members being present. The report of Superintendent Lull was as follows:

On account of the postponement of the opening of schools from September 11 to September 18, the regular monthly statistics are reported too late for this meeting. Last Friday afternoon the total enrollment was 3560. The office has issued 391 permits. The kindergartens and grade I enrolled 282 of the 391. The total (3560) is 52 larger than last year at this time.

To the pupils of St. Mary's parochial school 11 permits have been issued for sewing, 10 for cooking, and 6 for both cooking and sewing. The lessons are given at 4 o'clock in the Townsend Industrial School.

As 282 of the 364 enrolled in the Rogers must sit in that building, it is unnecessary to say that the conditions are deplorable and it is with considerable nervous strain that the completion of the new building is watched.

There are 22 rooms in the other buildings with 50 or more pupils, and therefore they must have assistants. There are also 8 rooms with 48 or 49, and a probability of growth. The five new helpers have had professional training, and therefore they ought to be of greater value to the department than recent graduates of the Rogers.

The Board of Health has reported 13 cases: 2 of diphtheria and 11 of scarlet fever.

The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

By A. CONAN DOYLE.
Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY F. D. STEELE

The Adventure of the Golden Pince-Nez

No. 10 of the Series

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HEN I look at the three massive manuscript volumes which contain my work for the year 1894, I confess that it is very difficult for me out of such a wealth of material to select the cases which are most interesting in themselves and at the same time most conducive to the display of those peculiar powers for which my friend was famous. As I turn over the pages I see my notes upon the repulsive story of the red leech and the terrible death of Crashy, the banker. Here also I find an account of the Addleton tragedy and the singular contents of the ancient British barrow. The famous Smith-Mortimer succession case comes also within this period, and so do the tracking and arrest of Hurst, the boulevard assassin, an exploit which won for Holmes an autograph letter of thanks from the French president and the order of the Legion of Honor. Each of these would furnish a narrative, but on the whole I am of opinion that none of them uttered so many singular points of interest as the episode of Yoxley Old Place, which includes not only the lamentable death of young Willoughby Smith, but also those subsequent developments which threw so curious a light upon the causes of the crime.

"It was a wild, tempestuous night, toward the close of November. Holmes and I sat together in silence all the evening, he engrossed with a powerful lens deciphering the remains of the original inscription upon a palimpsest. I deep in a recent treatise upon surgery. Outside the wind howled down Baker street, while the rain beat fiercely against the windows. It was strange there, in the very depths of the town, with ten miles of man's handiwork on every side of us, to feel the iron grip of Nature and to be conscious that to the huge elemental forces all London was no more than the molehills that dot the fields. I walked to the window and looked out on the deserted street. The occasional lamps gleamed on the expanse of muddy road and shining pavement. A single cab was splashing its way from the Oxford street end."

"Well, Watson, it's as well we have not to turn out tonight," said Holmes, laying aside his lens and rolling up the palimpsest. "I've done enough for one sitting. It is trying work for the eyes, so far as I can make out. It is nothing more exciting than an abbe's accounts dating from the second half of the fifteenth century. Hello, hello, hello! What's this?"

Amid the droning of the wind there had come the stamping of a horse's hoofs and the long grind of a wheel as it rasped against the curb. The cab which I had seen had pulled up at our door.

"What can he want?" I ejaculated as a man stepped out of it.

"Want? He wants us. And we, my poor Watson, want overcoats and cravats and galoches and every aid that man ever invented to fight the weather. Wait a bit though! There's the cab off again! There's hope yet. He'd have kept it if he had wanted us to come. Run down, my dear fellow, and open the door, for all virtuous folk have been long in bed."

When the light of the hall lamp fell upon our midnight visitor I had no difficulty in recognizing him. It was young Stanley Hopkins, a promising detective, in whose career Holmes had several times shown a very practical interest.

"Is he in?" he asked eagerly.

"Come up, my dear sir," said Holmes' voice from above. "I hope you have no designs upon us such a night as this."

The detective mounted the stairs, and our lamp gleamed upon his shining wattleproof. I helped him out of it, while Holmes knocked a blaze out of the logs in the grate.

"Now, my dear Hopkins, draw up and warm your toes," said he. "Here's a cigar, and the doctor has a prescription containing hot water and a lemon which is good medicine on a night like this. It must be something important which has brought you out to such a gale."

"It is indeed, Mr. Holmes. I've had a bustling afternoon. I promise you. Did you see anything of the Yoxley case in the latest editions?"

"I've seen nothing later than the fifth century today."

"Well, it was only a paragraph and all wrong at that, so you have not missed anything. I haven't let the grass grow under my feet. It's down in Kent, seven miles from Chatham, and three from the railway line. I was wired for at 3:15, reached Yoxley Old Place at 5, conducted my investigation was back at Charing Cross by the last train, and straight to you by cab."

"Which means, I suppose, that you are not quite clear about your case?"

"It means that I can make neither head nor tail of it. So far as I can see, it is just as tangled a business as ever I handled, and yet at first it seemed so simple that one couldn't go wrong. That's no motive, Mr. Holmes. That's what bothers me. I can't put my hand on a motive. Here's a man dead—the only character that—but so far as

whose orders were to come at 12 o'clock. The professor declares that he heard the distant cry, but that he knows nothing more. He can give no explanation of the young man's last words. The professor—it was she, but imagines that they were the outcome of delirium. He believes that Willoughby Smith had not an enemy in the world, and can give no reason for the crime. His first action was to send Mortimer, the gardener, for the local police. A little later the chief constable sent for me. Nothing was noted before I got there, and strict orders were given that no one should walk upon the paths leading to the house. It was a splendid chance of putting your theories into practice, Mr. Sherlock Holmes. There was really nothing wanting."

"Let us hear about it," said he. "I've got my facts pretty clear," said Stanley Hopkins. "All I want now is to know what they all mean. The story, so far as I can make it out, is like this: Some years ago this country house, Yoxley Old Place, was taken by an elderly man, who gave the name of Professor Coram. He was an invalid, keeping his bed half the time and the other half hobbling round the house with a stick or being pushed about the grounds by the gardener in a bath chair. He was well liked by the few neighbors who called upon him, and he has the reputation down there of being a very learned man. His household used to consist of an elderly housekeeper, Mrs. Marker, and of a maid, Susan Tarlton. These have both been with him since his arrival, and they seem to be women of excellent character. The professor is writing a learned book, and he found it necessary about a year ago to engage a secretary. The first two that he tried were not successful, but the third, Mr. Willoughby Smith, a very young man straight from the university, seems to have been just what his employer wanted. His work consisted in writing all the morning to the professor's dictation, and he usually spent the evening in hunting up references and passages which bore upon the next day's work. This Willoughby Smith has nothing against him, either as a boy at Uppingham or as a young man at Cambridge. I have seen his testimonials, and from the first he was a decent, quiet, hardworking fellow, with no weak spot in him at all. And yet this is the lad who has met his death this morning in the professor's study under circumstances which can point only to murder."

The wind howled and screamed at the windows. Holmes and I drew closer to the fire, while the young inspector slowly and point by point developed his singular narrative.

"If you were to search all England," said he, "I don't suppose you could find a household more self-contained or freer from outside influences. Whole weeks would pass and not one of them go past the garden gate. The professor was buried in his work and existed for nothing else. Young Smith knew nobody in the neighborhood and lived very much as his employer did. The two women had nothing to take them from the house. Mortimer, the gardener, who wheels the bath chair, is an army pensioner, an old Crimian man of excellent character. He does not live in the house, but in a three roomed cottage at the other end of the garden. Those are the only people that you would find within the grounds of Yoxley Old Place. At the same time the gate of the garden is a hundred yards from the main London to Chatham road. It opens with a latch, and there is nothing to prevent any one from walking in.

"Now I will give you the evidence of Susan Tarlton, who is the only person who can say anything positive about the matter. It was in the forenoon, between 11 and 12. She was engaged at the moment in hanging some curtains in the upstairs front bedroom. Professor Coram was still in bed, for when the weather is bad he seldom rises before midday. The housekeeper was busied with some work in the back of the house. Willoughby Smith had been in his bedroom, while he used as a sitting room, but the maid heard him at that moment pass along the passage and descend to the study immediately below her. She did not see him, but she says that she could not be mistaken in his quick, firm tread. She did not hear the study door close, but a minute or so later there was a dreadful cry in the room below. It was a wild, hoarse scream, so strange and unnatural that it might have come either from a man or a woman. At the same instant there was a heavy thud which shook the old house, and then all was silence. The maid stood petrified for a moment, and then, recovering her courage, she ran downstairs. The study door was shut, and she opened it. Inside young Mr. Willoughby Smith was stretched upon the floor. At first she could see no injury, but as she tried to raise him she saw that blood was pouring from the underside of his neck. It was pierced by a very small but very deep wound, which had divided the carotid artery. The instrument with which the injury had been inflicted lay upon the carpet beside him. It was one of those small sealing wax knives to be found on old fashioned writing tables, with an ivory handle and a stiff blade. It was part of the fittings of the professor's own desk.

"At first the maid thought that young

man was dead, but on pouring some water from the carafe over his forehead he opened his eyes for an instant. The professor, he murmured, 'It was she.' The maid is prepared to swear that those were the exact words. He tried desperately to say something else, and he held his right hand up in the air. Then he fell back dead."

In the meantime the housekeeper had also arrived upon the scene, but she was just too late to catch the young man's dying words. Leaving Susan with the body, she hurried to the professor's room. He was sitting up in bed horribly agitated, for he had heard enough to convince him that something terrible had occurred. Mrs. Marker is prepared to swear that the professor was still in his night clothes, and, indeed, it was impossible for him to dress without the help of Mortimer.

On which side were the marks on the grass?"

"This side, sir—this narrow margin of grass between the path and the flower bed. I can't see the traces now, but they were clear to me then."

"Yes, yes; some one has passed along," said Holmes, stooping over the grass border. "Our lady must have plucked her steps carefully, must she not, since on the one side she would leave a track on the path, and on the other an even clearer one on the soft soil?"

"Yes, sir; she must have been a cool hand."

I saw an intent look pass over Holmes' face.

"You say that she must have come back this way?"

held them on his nose, endeavored to read through them, went to the window and stared up the street with them, looked at them most intently in the full light of the lamp and finally, with a chuckle, seated himself at the table and wrote a few lines upon sheet of paper, which he tossed across to Stanley Hopkins.

"That's the best I can do for you," said he. "It may prove to be of some use."

The astonished detective read the note aloud. It ran as follows:

"I am a woman of good address, attired like a lady. She has a remarkably thick nose, with eyes which are set close upon either side of it. She has a pucker'd forehead, a peering expression and probably rounded shoulders. There are indications that she has had recourse to an optician at least twice during the last few months. As her glasses are of remarkable strength and as spectacles are not very numerous, there should be no difficulty in tracing her."

Holmes smiled at the astonishment of Hopkins, which must have been reflected upon his features.

"Surely my deductions are simplicity itself," said he. "It would be difficult to name any articles which afford a finer field for inference than a pair of glasses, especially so remarkable a pair as these. That they belong to a woman I infer from their delicacy and also of course from the last words of the dying man. As to her being a person of refinement and well dressed, they are, as you perceive, handsomely mounted in solid gold, and it is inconceivable that any one who wore such glasses could be slatternly in other respects. You will find that the clips are too wide for your nose, showing that the lady's nose was very broad at the base. This sort of nose is usually short and coarse one, but there is a sufficient number of exceptions to prevent me from being dogmatic or from insisting upon this point in my description. My own face is a narrow one, and yet I find that I cannot get my eyes into the center nor near the center of these glasses. Therefore the lady's eyes are set very near to the sides of the nose. You will perceive, Watson, that the glasses are concave and of unusual strength. A lady whose vision has been so extremely contracted all her life is sure to have the physical characteristics of such vision, which are seen in the forehead, the eyelids and the shoulders."

"Yes," I said. "I can follow each of your arguments. I confess, however, that I am unable to understand how you arrive at the double visit to the optician."

Holmes took the glasses in his hand. "You will perceive," he said, "that the clips are lined with tiny bands of cork to soften the pressure upon the nose. One of these is discolored and worn to some slight extent, but the other is new. Evidently one has fallen off and been replaced. I should judge that the older of them has not been there more than a few months. They exactly correspond, so I gather that the lady went back to the same establishment for the second."

"By George, it's marvelous!" cried Hopkins, in an ecstasy of admiration. "To think that I had all that evidence in my hand and never knew it! I had intended, however, to go the round of the London opticians."

"Of course you would. Meanwhile, have you anything more to tell us about the case?"

"Nothing, Mr. Holmes. I think that you know as much as I do now—probably more. We have had inquiries made as to any stranger seen on the country roads, or at the railway station. We have heard of none. What beats me is the utter want of all object in the crime. Not a ghost of a motive can any one suggest."

"Ah, there I am not in a position to help you! But I suppose you want us to come out tomorrow?"

"If it is not asking too much, Mr. Holmes. There's a train from Charing Cross to Chatham at 6 in the morning, and we should be at Yoxley Old Place between 8 and 9."

"Then we shall take it. Your case has certainly some features of great interest, and I shall be delighted to look into it. Well, it's nearly 1, and we had best get a few hours' sleep. I dare say you can manage all right on the sofa in front of the fire. I'll light my spirit lamp and give you a cup of coffee before we start."

"I think I made certain of a good deal, Mr. Holmes. I know that some one had entered the house cautiously from without. I next examined the corridor. It is lined with coconut matting and had taken no impression of any kind. This brought me into the study itself. It is a scantly furnished room. The main article is a large writing table with a fixed bureau. This bureau consists of a double column of drawers, with a central small cupboard between them. The drawers were open, the cupboard locked. The drawers, it seems, were always open, and nothing of value was kept in them. There were some papers of importance in the cupboard, but there were no signs that this had been tampered with, and the professor assures me that nothing was missing. It is certain that no robbery has been committed at the garden gate."

"Well, Wilson, any news?"

"No, sir—nothing."

"No reports of any stranger seen?"

"No, sir. Down at the station they are certain that no stranger either came or went yesterday."

"Have you had inquiries made at inn and lodgings?"

"Yes, sir. There is no one that we cannot account for."

"Well, it's only a reasonable walk to Chatham. Any one might stay there or take a train without being observed. This is the garden path of which I spoke, Mr. Holmes. I'll pledge my word there was no mark on it yesterday."

"On which side were the marks on the grass?"

"This side, sir—this narrow margin of grass between the path and the flower bed. I can't see the traces now, but they were clear to me then."

"Yes, yes; some one has passed along," said Holmes, stooping over the grass border. "Our lady must have plucked her steps carefully, must she not, since on the one side she would leave a track on the path, and on the other an even clearer one on the soft soil?"

"Well, sir, she must have been a cool hand."

I saw an intent look pass over Holmes' face.

"You say that she must have come back this way?"

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

Upon Its Condition Depends Happiness or Misery.

Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous constipation.

When your food rests so solidly on your stomach that nature refuses to remove it and usually resort to some common physic which, while affording you some relief, acts so suddenly on the parts affected as to shock and weaken them.

THE BOWELS. like a balky horse, to work properly must be coaxed, and gradually urged to perform their functions.

The soothing action of that great Kidney and Liver medicine, DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, is gentle and delicate, yet its relief is immediate and effective.

It is of importance to every individual to use a proper remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

The thousands of grateful testimonies from both sexes, who have been completely cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, is the best evidence of the POWER AND MERIT of this wonderful medicine.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream Cures old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases, Etc.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer lines, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. MCLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Farmers & Gardeners**Attention!****GARDEN SEED.**

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been born through bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully. This is the only kind of seed recommended why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels, \$4.50

18 bushels, \$2.25

Common, delivered.

36 bushels, \$3.50

18 bushels, \$1.75

Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100 bushels.

Common, 9c. a bushel, \$8 for 100 bushels

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

NEWPORT**Transfer Express Co.****TRUCKERS**

-AND-

General Forwarders.

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 80 Bellevue Avenue.

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New York Freight Depot.

Telephone 371-2.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

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-AND-

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK."

NEWPORT, R. I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at

Calendar Avenue.

THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

tion—you are a man of affairs. It is part of the everyday routine of your life. You can preserve your balance in every emergency. We are fortunate indeed in having you at our side."

Holmes was pacing up and down one side of the room while the old professor was talking. I observed that he was smoking with extraordinary rapidity. It was evident that he shared our host's liking for the fresh Alexandrian cigarettes.

"Yes, sir, it is a crushing blow," said the old man. "That is my magnum opus—the pile of papers on the side table yonder. It is my analysis of the documents found in the Coptic monasteries of Syria and Egypt, a work which will cut deep at the very foundation of revealed religion. With my enhanced health I do not know whether I shall ever be able to complete it, now that my assistant has been taken from me. Dear me, Mr. Holmes, why, you are even a quicker smoker than I am myself."

Holmes smiled.

"I am a connoisseur," said he, taking another cigarette from the box, his fourth, and lighting it from the stub of that which he had finished. "I will not trouble you with any lengthy cross examination, Professor Coram, since I gather that you were in bed at the time of the crime and could know nothing about it. I would only ask this: What do you imagine that this poor fellow meant by his last words, 'The professor? It was she'?"

The professor shook his head.

"Susan is a country girl," said he, "and you know the incredible stupidity of that class. I fancy that the poor fellow nurtured some incoherent, ridiculous words and that she twisted them into this meaningless message."

"I see. You have no explanation yourself of the tragedy?"

"Possibly an accident, possibly—I only breathe it among ourselves—a suicide. Young men have their hidden troubles—some affair of the heart, perhaps, which we have never known. It is a more probable supposition than murder."

"But the eyeglass?"

"Ah, I am only a student, a man of dreams. I cannot explain the practical things of life. But still we are aware, my friend, that love gages may take strange shapes. By all means take another cigarette. It is a pleasure to see any one appreciate them so. A fan, a glove, glasses—who knows what article may be carried as a token or treasured when a man puts an end to his life? This gentleman speaks of footsteps in the grass; but, after all, it is easy to be mistaken on such a point. As to the knife, it might well be thrown far from the unfortunate man as he fell. It is possible that I speak as a child, but to me it seems that Willoughby Smith has met his fate by his own hand."

Holmes seemed struck by the theory thus put forward, and he continued to walk up and down for some time, lost in thought and consuming cigarette after cigarette.

"Tell me, Professor Coram," he said at last, "what is in that cupboard in the bureau?"

"Nothing that would help a thief—family papers, letters from my poor wife, diplomas of universities which have done me honor. Here is the key. You can look for yourself."

Holmes picked up the key and looked at it for an instant; then he handed it back.

"No; I hardly think that it would help me," said he. "I should prefer to go quietly down to your garden and turn the whole matter over in my head. There is something to be said for the theory of suicide which you have put forward. We must apologize for having intruded upon you, Professor Coram, and I promise that we won't disturb you until after lunch. At 2 o'clock we will come again and report to you anything which may have happened in the interval."

Holmes was curiously distract, and we walked up and down the garden path for some time in silence.

"Have you a key?" I asked at last.

"It depends upon those cigarettes that I smoked," said he. "It is possible that I am utterly mistaken. The cigarettes will show me."

"My dear Holmes," I exclaimed, "how now earth!"

"Well, well, you may see for your self. If not, there's no harm done. Of course we always have the opium clew to fall back upon, but I take a short cut when I can get it. Ah, here is the good Mrs. Marlow! Let us enjoy five minutes of instructive conversation with her."

I may have remarked before that Holmes had, when he liked, a peculiarly interesting way with women and that he very readily established terms of confidence with them. In half the time which he had named he had captured the housekeeper's good will and was chatting with her as if he had known her for years.

"Yes, Mr. Holmes, it is as you say sir. He does smoke something terrible. All day and sometimes all night, sir. I've seen that room of a morning—well, sir, you'd have thought it was a London fog. Poor young Mr. Smith, he was a smoker also, but not as bad as the professor. His health, well, I don't know that it's better nor worse for the smoking."

"Ah," said Holmes, "but it kills the appetite."

"Well, I don't know about that, sir."

"I suppose the professor eats hardly anything?"

"Well, he is variable. I'll say that for him."

"The wager he took no breakfast this morning and won't face his lunch after all the cigarettes I saw him consume."

"Well, you're out there, sir, as it happens, for he ate a remarkably bad breakfast this morning. I don't know when I've known him make a better one, and he's ordered a good dish of cutlets for his lunch. I'm surprised myself, for since I came into that room yesterday and saw young Mr. Smith lying there on the floor I couldn't bear to look at food. Well, it takes all sorts to make a world, and the professor hasn't let it take his appetite away."

We entered the morning away in the garden. Stanley Hopkins had gone

down to the village to have some rumors of a strange woman who had been seen by some children on the Chatham road the previous morning. As to my friend, all his usual energy seemed to have deserted him. I had never known him handle a case in such a half-hearted fashion. Even the news brought back by Hopkins that he had found the children and that they had undoubtedly seen a woman exactly corresponding with Holmes's description and wearing either spectacles or eyeglasses failed to rouse any sign of keen interest. He was more attentive when Susan, who waited upon us at lunch, volunteered the information that she believed Mr. Smith had been out for a walk yesterday morning and that he had only returned half an hour before the tragedy occurred. I could not myself see the bearing of this incident, but I clearly perceived that Holmes was weaving it into the general scheme which he had formed in his brain. Suddenly he sprang from his chair and glanced at his watch. "Two o'clock, gentlemen," said he. "We must get up and have it out with our friend."

The old man had laid his hand upon her arm and claimed her as his prisoner, but she waved him aside gently and yet with an overwhelming dignity which compelled obedience.

The old man lay back in his chair with a twitching face and stared at her with burning eyes.

"Yes, sir, I am your prisoner," she said to the old man. "That is my magnum opus—the pile of papers on the side table yonder. It is my analysis of the documents found in the Coptic monasteries of Syria and Egypt, a work which will cut deep at the very foundation of revealed religion. With my enhanced health I do not know whether I shall ever be able to complete it, now that my assistant has been taken from me. Dear me, Mr. Holmes, why, you are even a quicker smoker than I am myself."

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Established by Franklin in 1788

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 1011
House Telephone 1010**Saturday, October 14, 1905.**

It is said that there will be a break this winter between the President and some of the leading Republican Senators on the railroad rate question.

Attorney General Parker and Insurance Commissioner Cutting of Massachusetts have set October 25 as the day for hearing the Royal Arcanum protestants against the rates lately established by the Supreme Council.

Thus far 24,000 members have dropped out of the Royal Arcanum on account of the new rates. Probably as many more will drop out in the next two months when the new rates go into effect. In the month of September 965 dropped from membership.

The great friend of the dear people to take his own word for it, is Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and this is the way he shows his friendship. Recently he bought a copper mine for \$800,000, capitalized it at \$1,000,000 and sold the stock to his friends, the dear people.

The South Newport scheme was never very lively but by this time it is the deadliest kind of a corpse. Those who were said to have signed the petition for the division have been tumbling over themselves to get their debuts into print. In the meantime Mr. Bradfield Hamilton, whose fertile brain gave rise to all the talk, prefers New York to Newport.

The N. Y. Herald says that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the Senate committee on finance, is making a study of the question of the maximum and minimum tariff. Senator Aldrich says there will be no tariff revision in Congress. He expects that the Panama canal bonds will be placed on the same basis as the 2 per cent consols, so that the tax on national bank circulation, for which they might be used, would be 1 per cent instead of 1 percent.

The Washington folks have liked other Presidents—liked them very much—but they were never moved to give any President such a welcome back after the summer vacation, as they gave Mr. Roosevelt. It was spontaneous, informal, unofficial. When the President got out into Pennsylvania avenue he found "acres of people" waiting for him, and they didn't do a thing but look pleased, and wave their hats and handkerchiefs, and "holler." Mr. Roosevelt looked pleased, too.

James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate of the Northwest, is very pessimistic in his views just now. He tells the public that "We have no Oriental trade at present worth snapping a finger at. Japan hereafter will be our commercial enemy and not a market for our goods. More than half, yes, two-thirds of the population of the entire world lives in countries lapped by the waves of the Pacific," and that his company "will never build another ship in the United States."

The New York World declares that the timid brethren might as well compose themselves—President Roosevelt is going to New Orleans and make an inspection of the yellow fever hospitals. "Nothing will happen to him," asserts the World. "Nothing ever happens to him. If fate had not decreed that he should die in his bed from effects of old age, he would have broken his neck long ago." The country has quit worrying about President Roosevelt. He bears a charmed life, as the superstition goes, and nothing can hurt him. He can enter New Orleans single-handed and slay every stegomyia in town. And he will not contract the fever. Let him go; fate will protect him.

The new ballot law, which goes into effect on November 7th, will simplify the difficulty of voting very materially. Under this law the names of the candidates for all the offices to be filled will be placed in separate columns, the Republicans in one column, the Democrats in another and so on. Over the head of each column will be the name of the ticket—"Republican Nomination," "Democratic Nomination," etc. Under the heading will be the picture of an eagle on the Republican ticket, a star on the Democratic ticket, etc. Under the eagle or star or whatever the emblem may be for other parties, will be a circle, around this circle these words, "To vote straight ticket mark a cross (X) within this circle." One mark in the circle votes for the entire list of names in the Republican or Democratic column. If there is any name on the straight ticket that the voter does not wish to vote for, he will draw his pencil through that name. He then votes for all the ticket with the exception of the name or names scratched out. If he wishes to substitute the name on the opposition ticket for the one scratched out, all he has to do is to place a cross at the right of the name on the other ticket in a little square prepared for that purpose. He thus by one mark in the circlet at the head of the ticket votes for all the names in that column not scratched out, and he votes for such names on any other ticket as he places his cross against, provided he has scratched out the names for the same office on the regular ticket. This method of voting is very simple and will avoid many of the mistakes that have heretofore been made.

Superior Court.

The second week of the Superior Court has been a very busy time and much business has been disposed of. There have been all kinds of cases before the court—civil, criminal, divorce, etc., many more than the old common pleas division ever had to handle.

On Monday the case against John Lyons for assault on his wife was given a hearing. Mr. Collins conducting the prosecution and Mr. Levy the defense. The assault was committed on last Fourth of July and the complainant claimed that defendant was intoxicated. There was also another case against John Lyons for a similar offense alleged to have been committed on July 20, this case being tried separately. The jury in the first case brought in a verdict of guilty and in the second case disagreed. The defendant was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Nancy Horsman vs. Henry C. Osborne, Town Treasurer, was a Tiverton case in which the plaintiff asked for damages for alleged injuries received by stepping into a hole on Canonicus street in that town on August 30, 1904. The plaintiff claimed to have been disabled for some months as the result of her injuries. For the defense it was said that the road was in good condition and that the hole that the plaintiff claimed to have stepped into was nothing but the gutter and that as she was a resident of that street she should have known that the gutter was there. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,250.

William A. Cornell vs. James B. Church was an action on promissory note and as the defendant offered no evidence the verdict was for the plaintiff, the jury not leaving their seats. The amount including interest was \$299.48.

On Thursday there were hearings in a number of cases that did not require a jury. In Nathaniel Thayer et al., executors, vs. Blair Blanchard et al., a decree was entered by consent of counsel. The divorce case of John D. Richardson vs. Isabelle S. Richardson is discontinued. There were a number of rather complicated legal points brought up in several cases, among them being the case of Probate Court of New Shoreham vs. Alton H. Mott, administrator.

There were several uncontested divorce cases heard. Amelia Augusta d'Aben was granted a divorce from Jose Silvera d'Aben on the ground of desertion. In the Block Island divorce case of Lucetta S. Maglone vs. James W. Maglone decision was for petitioner on ground of desertion. John Skinner was divorced from Mary Skinner for desertion.

The court confirmed the appraisal of the school property in the town of Portsmouth, the total being \$12,100. The commissioners, Messrs. Nathaniel L. Chauvin, Jr., William E. Brightman and Isaac L. Sherman, were allowed \$92 for fees and expenses.

The divorce case of Alice H. Anderson vs. Vernon B. Anderson was uncontested, the allegation being extreme cruelty. The petitioner testified in her own behalf and was corroborated by her mother and sister.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met in Providence Thursday and nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—L. F. C. Garvin.
Lieut.-Governor—James H. Thurston.
Secretary of State—Frank E. Fitzsimons.

Attorney-General—Thomas A. Carroll.
General Treasurer—Albert H. Oney.

These were all nominated unanimously by acclamation. The delegates from Newport County were:

City of Newport—Lewis Brown, William P. Clarke, John J. Butler, Patrick J. Murphy, J. P. Mahoney, J. Stacy Brown, J. Frank Albro, John E. O'Neill, Frank H. Heffernan, J. J. Abear.

New Shoreham—James H. Ormsbee, Percival Rose, Elmer E. Allen, Howard Mott.

Little Compton—P. W. Almy, Robert Greive, H. T. Sisson, George A. Seabury.

Tiverton—Edward A. Fisher, Stephen L. Raudell, Michael J. Cooney.

Portsmouth—F. Reynolds Tallman, Charles Carr, George W. West, William C. Taylor.

Middletown—Francis J. Coggeshall, Dennis Murphy, Charles Wahlgren, Richard H. Wheeler, Jr.

In the resolutions that were passed there were several paragraphs commending President Roosevelt, to which some members objected. The resolutions oppose the Constitutional amendment now before the people, and renew the demands of the party for a Constitutional convention. They also demand the election of U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people. They want the most radical kind of railroad legislation.

Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor. Morning Worship at 10:45. Subject—"The Unanswerable Lord." Bible School at 12:15 p. m. International Lesson—"Returning from Captivity." Ezra 1:1-11. Blakeslee Lesson. Junior Y. P. S. C. E. at 3 p. m. Evening Worship at 7:30 p. m. Subject—"The Unconscious Influence of God's Words."

The first caucuses of the campaign were held on Tuesday evening when the Democrats elected members of the city committee and elected delegates to attend the two city conventions, one that was held on Wednesday evening and the other to be held later. There were no contests and no excitement.

Mr. Harwood E. Read has returned from a visit of several weeks in Meriden, Conn.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

William E. Brightman has sold for the Alfred and Estelle a lot of land on the Mt. Hope plain, containing about 3000 square feet, to Philip Stevens. The lot is situated northerly on land of Herman C. Richter 96.5 feet; easterly on land of Albie A. Doyle 100 feet; southerly on land of Ellen M. Friend 96.5 feet, and westerly on Second street 100 feet.

William E. Brightman has sold for the Barker Building & Realty Company to Frank H. Scammon a lot of land on Gardner street, bounded as follows: Northerly on land of Dudley E. Campbell 77.5 feet; easterly on land of Frederick B. Coggeshall and Benjamin Downing, 43.7 feet; southerly, on land of Paul Schoenzeier, 61.9 feet; and westerly, on Gardner street, 30 feet.

William E. Brightman and George Russell have sold to John K. Atley a lot of land on Madison Road Park Plat, known as Lot No. 1, and have sold to John A. Johnson Lot No. 2 on the same plat, also sold for Roger W. Clarke and wife their lot, known as No. 5, on the Madison Road Park Plat.

William E. Brightman has rented to William J. Chambers Plat No. 8 in the Builders & Merchants Exchange off Washington square.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Jamestown the cottage on Cole avenue recently occupied by Daniel Oxx, to John Stidley.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Newport the cottage house in Wood Block at 23 Thames street, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Scott, for George A. Wood.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Miss Abby H. Hazard and others, premises off Brinley street for a private automobile station, for Mr. George W. Foote.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1905.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent Oct. 15 to 19, warm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 17 to 21. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Oct. 20, cross west of Rockies by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Oct. 26, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Oct. 27, great central valleys 25, eastern states 25.

This disturbance will come with high average temperatures, following a period of very cold weather. It will not be of any considerable force west of the Mississippi but following Oct. 23 its intensity will largely increase. By Oct. 26 it will be an important disturbance and by 27 a furious storm on the Atlantic coast or out on the Atlantic ocean. About Oct. 27 the next disturbance will be on the Pacific slope, its features will all be intense and the weather bureau will hang out its storm warning.

The cool wave of this disturbance crossing continent Oct. 28 to 27, will not bring very low temperatures. Immediately following Oct. 14 the week will average very cool and killing frost will catch northern parts of the cotton belt.

Very cool weather last week in September with northern frosts, was a good forecast. The moderate tropical storms, last days of September, on our Atlantic coast, was another good forecast. Thin frosts and tropical storms come together and have a close relation to each other were verified during closing days of September.

The frosts that will come between Oct. 14 and 21 will put corn and cotton in good condition for gathering and picking, and it will be found that these bulletins were about correct in their estimate of these crops for 1905.

Battleship Rhode Island.

The battleship Rhode Island is now nearly completed. The official government speed trial trip will take place on Oct. 31st. The contract of the Rhode Island calls for a speed of nineteen knots, and her builders expect that she will exceed this. She will be the first of the vessels of the Virginia class to be given her government trial trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Barlow observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday, many friends calling at their residence on Division street to pass the greetings of the day. Mr. Barlow is one of the old-time Long Wharf boat builders, retiring a few years ago. When Mr. and Mrs. Barlow were married it was a triple wedding, two other couples, friends of theirs, being married at the same time by Rev. Charles T. Brooks.

The Rhode Island Institute of Instruction will meet in annual session on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 19, 20 and 21. The sessions will be held in Infantry Hall, Providence.

Mrs. Louise Davol Warren, widow of the late Theodore Warren, who was for many years agent of the Wickford Line, died at her home in Warren on Friday of last week, in her 80th year.

Mr. William Gilpin, uncle of Mr. John Gilpin of this city, died in France on September 25. He was a wealthy manufacturer and is survived by a widow and one son.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Honey, daughter of Mr. Samuel R. Honey, to Mr. Josiah Quincy, a former assistant Secretary of State.

The American Bankers Association has put itself on record as favoring a subsidy for American ships.

Mr. John Black has been confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Philip S. Taggart of New York is in town for a few days.

William Ellery Chapter

President—Mrs. Clara A. Pringle.

Vice President—Miss Susan W. Stewards.

Secretary—Mrs. Annie M. Bryant.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Helen F. Thrus.

Treasurer—Mrs. Adeline K. Rogers.

Historian—Mrs. Anna C. Tuck.

Registrar—Mrs. Sarah A. Sawyer.

Executive Board—Mrs. Hattie E. Groves.

Mrs. Eliza A. Knoll, Miss Rebecca T. Morris, Mrs. Kate Burlingham, Mrs. Minnie V. Barker, Miss Edith M. Tiley.

Most Misfortune—"I can argue with any one here," said the conscientious man fiercely. "I can argue!"

"Oh, yes, you can argue," said the quiet little man in the corner. "The misfortune is that you can't reason."

—

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVUM IRIDIUM QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Dr. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25¢

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Washington Matters.

Railway Rate Legislation Still Interests the President—Brief Packers May Have to Pay for Labels—President will be Expected by Cruisers—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, 1905.

It is the President who is standing pat now, and he is standing as those who knew him knew he would stand on railway rate legislation. He had a long talk today with Representative Townsend, co-author of the Eel-Townsend bill and after it was over Mr. Townsend said that the bill would be introduced at the coming session and would have the President's fullest approval. Mr. Townsend in speaking of the bill today said, "We had but one idea in framing it, and that was to remedy the defect in the present Interstate Commerce legislation and to allow the commission to do what it was always intended they should do, namely make a decision and enforce it. The commission did actually exercise the authority it was supposed to have for several years till the matter was tested in court and the wording of the act found to be defective. The rest of the bill, as we introduced it, was merely to furnish the machinery for expediting the work of the commission."

It was explained that Dr. Rowe had the board of trustees of the city hospital that he felt that emblems of mourning on a hospital were not pleasant for either patients or their friends to see. He thought that they should be removed, and the trustees agreeing with him, Dr. Rowe telephoned the order to Dr. Pope. The hospital is draped again.

White on a hunting trip near Newburyport, Mass., Harland Eaton, aged 16, was accidentally shot and is in a critical condition. Eaton received a ball in the chest from a rifle carried by Harry Lewis, his 13-year-old companion.

Governor's day at the Brockton, Mass., fair, with track events, horse show and balloon ascensions as special features, drew a crowd of 45,000 people.

For the first time in the history of Yale university the entering class in the Sheffield Scientific school is larger than in the academic department.

MOURNING EMBLEMS

Boston's Mayor Insists That They Remain on Hospitals

Boston, Oct. 12.—Dr. Pope, superintendent of the Emergency Hospital in Haymarket square, was called by Mayer Whelton over the telephone and asked: "My what right did you remove the mourning emblems placed on the hospital in memory of our late mayor?"

"I removed them," replied Dr. Pope, "by orders of our superintendent, Dr. Rowe, of the city hospital."

"You replace the emblems by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning or there will be other removals than mourning emblems," came back from the mayor's office. "I want the city's tribute to our late mayor kept on all city buildings for 30 days, and please see to it that this executive order is complied with."

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CRISP COMMENT YANKEES BARRED

Unitarians Barred From the Fishing Rights Off Newfoundland
National Federation
land Abrogated

LACK OF CONSISTENCY A VIOLATION OF TREATY

Clash With Trinitarians Is Made Sharper Than Ever—Unitarians Finally Declared to Be Not "Christians"

New York, Oct. 13.—Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian, commenting upon the vote of the executive committee of the inter-church conference on federation, which is to be held in this city next month, to exclude representatives of the Unitarians from the convention, said:

"That such an action has been taken causes me no surprise. Those who assert that a belief in the divinity of Christ is all-important to salvation are at least consistent in excluding us from their work of saving mankind. This we have to admit. They are consistent, just as were Catholics who burned Protestants and Protestants who murdered Catholics in the middle ages. Dishonor means eternal ruin; therefore, cut it out, root and branch—kill the body if necessary, but check its spread. It was consistent, was it not? But don't you think it is rather late to be living up to such ideals of consistency?

"And even consistency itself gets muddled now and then, as, for instance, in the treatment accorded to our Unitarian young men in the Y. M. C. A. That organization is anxious they should come in; it takes their money, but in return it is forced by its consistent purpose to deny them the voice in its management, the vote in regard to its affairs that is given to young men of other churches."

Dr. Donald S. Mackay, a member of the executive committee of the Inter-Church Federation, said of the exclusion: "The Unitarians say they are Christians and desire to join in the work. What can any such conference as this do but take their word for it and admit them? Lots of us accept them as Christians; I know that I do most emphatically. Why, if we were having such tests applied, a good consistent out-and-out Baptist would have to insist on the immersion of the Presbyterian delegates before he could accept them as really and truly fellow-workers. Many of us feel deeply the debt we owe to Channing, and we are anxious to have the Unitarians at the conference. The action taken was nonsensical, in my opinion."

About 700 official delegates and alternates are expected to attend the conference, representing about 18,000,000 church members. Among the delegates elected were Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate; John D. Long, ex-secretary of the navy, and Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian association and son of President Eliot of Harvard. The committee in charge of the scheme declined to admit these three delegates.

What Eliot and Long Think
Boston, Oct. 13. In an interview, Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of this city, president of the American Unitarian association, commented upon the action of the executive committee of the National Federation of Churches in excluding delegates of the Unitarian denomination. Dr. Eliot said:

"The Unitarians are ready to cooperate in all good causes and are only sorry that the men of the other Christian denominations deny to them the chance of helpfulness. I fear that the American people will not believe much in a movement that denies to Edward Everett Hale a place in its councils."

Former Secretary of the Navy Long, who, with Rev. Dr. Eliot and Rev. Dr. Hale, was named as a delegate by the Unitarians, expressed the opinion that the report from New York must be incorrect. "No good men," he said, "would be guilty nowadays of any such narrowness."

Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, acting secretary of the American Unitarian association, and a number of prominent Unitarian pastors who were seen said they deplored the action of the executive committee of the federation, and thought a grave mistake had been made by it.

Sandford Jury Disagrees

Burnett, Me., Oct. 9.—The jury of the Androscoggin county supreme court which has been hearing the evidence of the trial of Rev. Frank W. Sandford, the leader of the Holy Ghost and Us society of Shiloh, on a charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Leander Bartlett, reported a disagreement. The jury was discharged by Judge Emery.

Merchants Want Tariff Revised

Boston, Oct. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, composed of 23 constituent trade bodies, a decided stand was taken in favor of tariff revision. Without dissension a resolution was adopted asking that certain raw materials, such as coal, iron, lumber and hides be placed on the free list.

Frankfort's First Railroad Train

Frankfort, Me., Oct. 12.—The first railroad train over the Northern Maine railroad entered this village yesterday and was the event of a general celebration by the blowing of whistles, ringing of bells and gun salutes.

Asked to Resign Judgeship

Washinton, Oct. 13.—Associate Justice Tufts of the territorial supreme court of Arizona has been requested to resign as a result of charges involving his personal conduct as a member of the territorial judiciary. It was charged that Tucker proposed to hold sessions of his court in Globe, Ariz., only on condition that he be furnished with a residence in that town.

SUIT CASE MYSTERY

Doctor's Alibi Falls to Conviction
Chief of State Police
Boston, Oct. 13.—Chief Shaw says that the statement made in New York by the former Tremont street physician with the intent to demonstrate his innocence of any connection with the Winthrop suit case mystery does not satisfy him that the doctor should be eliminated from the case.

The next move by the state police will be an attempt on their part to interview the doctor, and probably his offer to meet a member of the state force in some place outside of Boston will be accepted. Providence has been suggested as a convenient and agreeable place by the doctor.

In spite of the fact that Pawnbroker Berkman was unable to identify the doctor as the man who bought the suit case, and the alibi alleged by the doctor, Chief Shaw refuses to discard the clue. He will continue his investigations regardless of the doctor's story and his claim that he was in New York on the day the suit case was sold.

The state police feel that some member of the district force should have been apprised that the doctor had been located, and that an officer should have been present when the attempt to identify was made.

Bath Schooner Leads Fishers
Vineyard Haven, Mass., Oct. 13.—Dashing along before a stiff southwest wind and with all sail set, three of the five four-masters that left the Capes of Chesapeake last Monday morning passed here on the race to Boston and a discharging wharf. The Bath schooner Alice M. Colburn led the fleet, with the Thomas S. Dennison an hour astern. Six hours later the Edward E. Bury came up the sound. The other two racers, the J. Holmes Birdsall and the Benjamin F. Poole, are far in the rear.

Trying to Save Old Ironsides

Boston, Oct. 13.—A large company of men and women prominent in the patriotic and historical societies of this state assembled on the deck of the old frigate Constitution at the navy yard and held a memorial service in honor of the dead heroes of the country and to create and promote a sentiment in favor of saving the old ship. The exercises were under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Consolidated Railway Statistics

New Haven, Oct. 13.—An official compilation of the financial condition of the Consolidated Railway company, which is the electric holding company of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad corporation, shows that it now has 26 lines. The total investment of all kinds in the consolidated railway company amount to \$7,594,224. The total mileage of the company is now 288.

Death Quickly Followed Marriage

Wellesley, Mass., Oct. 10.—Allen W. Titus, a real estate dealer and broker of this city, died yesterday at 6. He was married last Saturday night to Mrs. Margaret L. Titus. His health had been failing for a long time and when it was discovered that he could not live he decided to leave the city, where he had resided for 20 years, for a warmer climate, so as to get well again, and that he did not intend not to return unless he recovered.

Woman Won't See Her Whittney

Boston, Oct. 13.—Mrs. E. Williams, formerly wife of one of the Democratic party nominees that he will decline to support, Henry M. Whittney, nominee of the party for lieutenant governor, Williams charges Whittney with wrongfully influencing legislation at the state house when the candidate was president of the West End street railway of this city.

Supernatural Losing Its Hold

Boston, Oct. 13.—In a sermon to the Knights of Columbus of the state at a service held here in commemoration of the landing of Columbus, Bishop Dunne of the Diocese of Manchester, N. H., said: "Protestantism is disintegrating. The supernatural is losing its hold on the souls of men. The Catholic church is the only bulwark between them and infidelity."

Alleged Larceny of \$3200

Boston, Oct. 13.—After two days' hearing in a special session of the municipal court, a decision was reached yesterday in the case of Frank H. Collins. He was treasurer of the Republic Gold Mining and Milling company, and is charged with the larceny of \$3200 from the concern. The defendant was held for the grand jury under \$6000 bonds.

Candidate of Both Parties

Boston, Oct. 13.—The Republicans of Suffolk county last night in convention nominated by acclamation for the office of district attorney Michael J. Sughrue, who now holds the office by appointment of Governor Douglas. Sughrue is a Democrat and was previously nominated for the office at the Democratic county convention.

A Change For the Worse

Newton, Mass., Oct. 13.—The condition of Senator Fulford of Brockville, Ont., is less favorable. Fulford was injured in an automobile accident last Sunday, his machine colliding with an electric car. The senator is suffering from internal injuries. His chauffeur died on Wednesday as a result of the accident.

Supreme Bench Appointment

Boston, Oct. 12.—Governor Douglas has named Associate Justice Henry N. Sheldon of the superior court for advancement to the supreme court to fill the place made vacant by the death of Judge James M. Barker. Under the rules, the appointment will be over until next week's meeting of the council.

Leading Topic of Message

Washington, Oct. 14.—Railroad rate legislation was discussed by President Roosevelt yesterday with several members of congress. He indicated to them that it would be the leading topic of his forthcoming message to congress and that he had not acted one jot in his determination to induce congress, if possible, to enact legislation along the lines of his recommendations.

\$100,000 MISSING

So Is a Clerk Employed by Adams Express Company

MONEY ALL IN CURRENCY

Man Who Received and Received For Package Went Home, Bade Family Good Bye, and Has Not Since Been Seen

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—The startling discovery was made last night that the Adams Express company has been victimized to the extent of \$100,000, supposedly through the peculations of an employee. The following official statement of the affair was given for publication:

"At 4:15 p. m. Oct. 9 at a bank of Pittsburg delivered to the Adams Express company at their office in this city a package of currency containing \$100,000. Of this amount \$80,000 was in \$100 bills, \$10,000 in \$50 bills and the remaining \$10,000 in \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. The \$100 and \$50 bills, issue of the Farmers' Deposit National bank of Pittsburg and the Bank of Pittsburg, National association, were, in the main, entirely new; some had been slightly used. The \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills were old currency. The package containing this large sum of money was consigned to a bank in Cincinnati.

"This package was received and re-ceived for by Edward G. Cudliffe, who was then acting in the place of the regular money clerk, who was ill.

"Cudliffe left the office at the usual time Monday evening and yesterday morning, when he failed to report for duty, a hurried examination was made of his department and it was learned that about \$1000 of funds entrusted to his care were missing. General Agent Hiner of the Adams Express company immediately called in detectives and placed the matter in their hands. Later developments brought to light the fact that in addition to the \$1000 missing the bank package containing \$100,000 had not been received at the money forwarding office at Union station, this city.

"Inquiries made at his residence showed that Cudliffe arrived home at the customary time Monday evening and, after changing his clothes, bade his family good bye, saying to his wife that he was going out for the evening, and nothing further has been heard from him.

"Cudliffe has been employed by the Adams Express company since March 1, 1904. Previous to that time he was employed in the Pittsburg service of the American Express company, the Electric Express company and the United States Express company of Hartford, and bore good reputation. He was methodical, accurate and an excellent clerk.

"Edward G. Cudliffe is described as 35 years of age, looks to be 40, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, medium build, dark brown hair, heavily mixed with gray, wears a heavy, short cropped mustache, dark and partly mixed with gray, could raise a very heavy hand, has blue eyes. He is an inveterate cigaret smoker and is afflicted with what is known as the cigaret cough."

A warrant has been issued charging Cudliffe with larceny. Every detective in the city has been put to work on the case. The authorities are of the opinion that Cudliffe left the city immediately after leaving his wife good bye Monday evening.

Telegraphic despatches have been sent to all parts of the country and pictures of the man were mailed to the important cities last night. Neither the express company officials nor the detectives have any further particulars to make public.

Express Company Makes Restitution

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—The First National bank of this city has received by telegraph from Pittsburg \$100,000 which was to have been brought by express but disappeared in Pittsburg. The express company directed the payment to the bank immediately on finding that it had been actually in their possession at the time of its loss.

Boy Killed in Auto Accident

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 9.—Little hope is held out for the recovery of Mrs. Walter G. Cowles, who was injured Saturday night when a train ran into the automobile in which she, her husband, Mrs. L. A. Keady, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, and a chauffeur, were riding. The Cowles boy was killed almost instantly.

Fatal Gunning Accident

Ellsworth, Me., Oct. 10.—Basil Reed, 14 years old, and Roy Eaton, a schoolmate, were gunning for ducks in a napthal launch. Eaton had just fired, at a bird when he dropped his gun and the second barrel was discharged. The charge struck Reed full in the breast, knocking him overboard. He was dead when taken from the water.

To Run Against Jerome

New York, Oct. 13.—James W. Osborne was nominated last night for district attorney of New York county by the Democratic county convention. Osborne accepted. District Attorney Jerome is making an independent campaign for re-election.

Three Victims of Arsenic

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 13.—John Holliday and his wife are dead, and their grandson, Harry Holliday, is dying from arsenic poisoning. Mrs. Holliday used arsenic in biscuits, taking it for baking powder.

Leading Topic of Message

Washington, Oct. 14.—The territorial rate legislation was discussed by President Roosevelt yesterday with several members of congress. He indicated to them that it would be the leading topic of his forthcoming message to congress and that he had not acted one jot in his determination to induce congress, if possible, to enact legislation along the lines of his recommendations.

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PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,**Hecker's Buckwheat,****AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,**

THE DOG DAYS.

In the Course of Time Sirius May Rise in Midwinter.
Dog days begin, according to the traditions of boyhood in certain parts of the United States, when the green scum, algae, begins to appear on the surface of the lakes and rivers. Then it is supposed to be unsafe to go in swimming. And it is then that, according to the tradition of many adults as well as of boys, dogs most frequently go mad. All nations and races of civilization apparently have had a period during the summer known as dog days when many maladies were supposed to be common. But the madness of dogs, hydrocephalus, was never associated with dog days by the ancients.

Dog days are a rather indefinite period, according to this green scum rule, but there is a disagreement of authorities as to when dog days really do begin and end. According to the dictionary, "dog days are part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog star, Sirius"—that is, when the dog star rises in conjunction with the sun or as nearly in conjunction as may be observed. Various dates from July 8 to Aug. 15 have been assigned for the beginning of dog days, and they are given various durations of from thirty to fifty days.

It seems to have been from the heliacal rising of Sirius that the ancients most commonly reckoned the dog days. Thus at the present time dog days would begin July 8 and will end Aug. 11. Sirius is the brightest star in the heavens, and it was easy to associate the noontime heat of the brightest star and of the sun with the hottest and most unfriendly period of the year. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) declared the dog days to be the most unhealthy part of the summer.

Dog days are continually dropping farther back in the calendar. Now they are twelve days behind the schedule to which they held in the period of the pharaohs. In time Sirius may rise in the dead of winter. The Egyptians maintained that the first indication of the rise of the Nile took place on the morning of the longest day, when, as they said, the sun and Sothis (Sirius) rose together. They attributed the rise of the river entirely to the great heat generated by this star in conjunction with the sun.

Sirius is situated in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major (the "great dog"). The Latin name of dog days was "dies canicularis," and from this comes the term "canicular heat," which was known among the Egyptians and Ethiopians. It was computed from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next and consisted ordinarily of 365 days, every fourth year having 366 days.—Chicago News.

Giant of History.

Turner, the naturalist, declares that he once saw upon the coast of Brazil a race of gigantic savages whose average height was over ten feet, some individuals exceeding twelve and a half feet. M. Thivet of France in his description of America, which was published in Paris in 1875, says that he was once present when the skeleton of a South American savage eleven feet and two inches in height was disinterred. The Chinese have a record of several giants between twelve and sixteen feet in height which have lived in the Flower Kingdom within the last 300 years. Josephus mentions a Jew who was ten feet two inches, and Pliny was well acquainted with Gabbath, the Arabian giant, who was nine feet nine inches in height. Coming down to modern times, we find that John Middleton, who lived in the time of James I., was nine feet three inches and had a hand seventeen inches long by eight and a half broad. Murphy, one of the celebrated trio of Irish giants (Charles Byrne and O'Brien being the other two), was eight feet ten inches and O'Brien two inches taller.

Old Thunder Notions.

The "Prognostication Everlasting of one Leonard Digges," published in 1553, tells us that thunder in the morning denotes wind, at noon rain and in the evening a great tempest. It goes further still and declares that "Sunday's thunder should bring the death of learned men, judges and others, Monday's the death of women, Tuesday's plenty of grain, Wednesday's bloodshed, Thursday's plenty of sheep and corn, Friday's the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders, Saturday's a great pestilential plague and great death."

The Blazer.

The name "blazer" was originally applied to the bright red uniform of the Lady Margaret Boat club of St. John's college, Cambridge. The brilliant scarlet which was the invariable characteristic of the Johnnian "blazer" doubtless suggested the name, and as an expressive slang epithet it proved a hit. In course of time the application of the term widened and is now extended to any bright or pale colored flannel jacket, striped or plain, whether for cricket, football, tennis, boating or seaside wear.—London Standard.

Distrusted Him.

"I don't believe Windy's tips on the races are any good."

"Why not?"

"Well, he said they were a sure thing and then he wasn't willing to lend me the money to bet with!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Main Point.

Victim: What has happened? Where am I? Doctor: You have been seriously injured in a trolley accident. But cheer up; you will recover. Victim: How much?—Cleveland Leader.

The man who tries to hide his religion will soon have none that any one could find.

Encouraging Her.

Stationer: What do you do with all the lead pencils you buy, Mr. Smith? You average about three a day. Mr. Smith: Oh, that's all right. My wife is taking whittling lessons. Columbus Dispatch.

CASTORIA.

Bear the Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*

GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY.

How to Make Your Guests Happy and Comfortable.

To give your hospitality graciously you must give it with a decidedly festive spirit, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. A hostess is like a commander of fighting forces on whose courage, dash and coolness victory depends, and to be victorious entertainment you must not let your needs, worries, disappointments, headache or irritation show before your guests. Nothing so dismays and disconcerts a guest, nothing so spoils all pleasure us to see that the head of affairs looks anxious, that she is frowning, frowning and beckoning softly at the servant to call her attention to mistakes, that she is distracted from conversation, that she answers some member of the family sharply or that she is constantly apologetic and explaining.

While acting in the capacity of hostess take thought in order that your manner will be the embodiment of placid good temper and allow no accidents, mistakes or shortcomings in your careful arrangement to be a worried look into your eyes and a frown to your brows. Don't let your company see that in the baking of cake, in the dusting of rooms, airing of beds or arranging of flowers for their benefit you have worn yourself into a state of languid fatigue or nervous irritation. Better no cake baking if by so doing you incapacitate yourself for bringing into your parlor a clear head, a light heart and a ready laugh for your guests. They will like your gay good humor and simple refreshments twice as well as the most dainty dishes served up by a cross, tired, harassed hostess.

From the moment the first guest arrives it is gracious and necessary to appear at leisure and not only quite ready but delighted to devote all your attention to promoting conversation and diversion. Exercise all possible control of self and do not look preoccupied or anxious. At any sacrifice of your feelings do not let your company be unpleasantly aware that while your body is in the drawing room your thoughts are really in the kitchen.

If you continue to look quite satisfied with or unconscious of a mistake in the serving, the guests, like good soldiers, will not only take their cue from you, but they will far sooner forget and forgive than if you insist upon letting the accident dampen your spirit and if you make profuse excuses for the momentary inconvenience.

How to Do Many Useful Things.

Greasy dishes should be washed in tepid soapsuds and rinsed in clean, scalding water. Very hot water applied at first hardens the grease. Tepid suds dissolve it and the hot rinsing water leaves the dishes glossy and bright and easy to wipe.

Meats for roasting should not be washed, but should be wiped with a damp cloth.

The dishcloths in a well regulated house should be boiled with soda once or twice a week.

If before grinding the morning coffee the berries be heated for a few minutes it will improve the coffee.

Boil all tinware and frying pans in a big copper, with soda in the water, periodically, then scour with sand.

When cooking sausages let them beat very gradually, and the skins will not burst.

Stand pancake batter for two hours before frying. Beat it up again just before using.

To keep milk sweet for several days add a teaspoonful of fine salt to every quart of milk.

How to Choose Proper Writing Paper.

Society is very particular in respect to writing paper and demands that paper of a good quality be used, either in white or cream or, at most, in very dull blue or gray. But the white paper is considered in the very best taste.

The surface may be either the smooth vellum finish or the rough linen, as preferred, but the quality must be good, not flimsy and cheap.

Never under any circumstances use ruled paper. This is intended only for little children and should be discarded just as soon as one has learned to write properly.

Square envelopes are always in good taste, and at present fashion sanctions the use also of envelopes a little longer than they are square for friendly correspondence.

How to Treat Brittle Hair.

When the hair is very brittle it denotes some wrong about which a physician should be consulted. An external help may be had in this shampoo:

Beat up the yolk of an egg, add ten drops of oil of sweet almonds, a teacup of warm water (not boiling) and twenty drops of spirits of rosemary. Then stir. Leave the mixture on the scalp ten minutes, gently manipulating with the finger tips all the time. Then rinse and dry with fresh warm towels.

How to Relieve Bronchial Troubles.

To make an emulsion for bronchial affections take one-quarter of an ounce of olive oil, half an ounce of eucalyptus oil, one-quarter of an ounce of oil of cloves and one-quarter of an ounce of oil of amber. Mix and keep in a glass stoppered bottle and on the first appearance of bronchial trouble massage the neck, chest and back with it. It acts like a charm, relieving and soothing immediately.

How to Remove Varnish Stained Hands.

To remove varnish stains from the hands rub with a little methylated spirit, wipe off with a piece of rag or soft paper, then wash with soap and water.

How to Make Liquid Glue.

To make liquid glue put one ounce of borax in a pint of boiling water, add two ounces shellac and boil until shellac is dissolved.

His Great Mistake.

"It is strange that a man like Mr. Brayton, with so many good ideas as to government, should command so little attention in public life."

"Yes," answered Senator Steigman. "He is one of the people who figure out how things ought to be instead of finding out how they are going to be and laying his plans accordingly."

Washington Star

CARE OF CANARIES.

How to Properly Feed and Look After the Songsters.

When the canary is in ordinary health the more plumply it is fed the better, says the Pittsburgh Press. The usual mixture is what is called black and white canary seed, the black being good summer rape. Of this one part is added to two of the other. It is important, however, that the seed be good and clean—that is, free from dust and grit.

The canary seed should be fat, glistening seeds, and before putting it in the tin in morning not only should the tin itself be cleaned, but the seed should be put upon a piece of white paper and the dust or grit, if any, blown away or removed. In addition to these seeds a little green food must be given, fresh every day, but not damp. The best are probably plantain, ripe groundsel, ripe chickweed, a little lettuce or water cress.

As to dainties, the less of these the better. We may, perhaps, make an exception in the traditional morsel of sugar or crumb of sweet biscuit, but a bird will not keep long in song that has much of either.

Water should be given fresh every morning, the little glass fountain being previously well rinsed out. Soft filtered water is best by far. A great many ailments are induced by hard water. In the wild state birds drink the rain water from the leaves. This is pure and contains, of course, no hardness.

Sand is another important sine qua non of health. It should be rather coarse or gritty and very clean. Perhaps washed sea sand is as good as any. The bottom of the cage should always be thickly strewn with this immediately after the cage is cleaned in the morning, a stock being kept in the house for the purpose.

A song canary will not do well for any length of time in a stuffy, badly ventilated room. Fresh air is essential to health. Another thing that tends greatly to keep the bird in health is a sun bath. On fine days the cage should be so hung that the sunshine shall penetrate the cage, but at the same time it must be remembered that too much heat is very dangerous, so one-half of the cage should be invariably covered with a cloth.

This cloth comes in handy in several other ways—at night, for example: more particularly when the temperature is low or likely to be. On such occasions the cage is to be covered quite over, but in summer a part should always be left open. The cloth may be required also at times when anything is being done in the room likely to frighten the bird. Some birds are naturally timid and easily alarmed. When they are so, it is useless trying to tame them; the heart is weak and they need extra gentle treatment. We have known a bird of this kind almost frightened to death by some one, while sewing, tearing a piece of linen down the center.

Apropos of fresh air, the bird in the winter's evening is too often hung in a position we have already condemned as prejudicial to its health in a room where gas is burning. If the bird must be in this room the cage should be lowered and partially covered up. Smoke, steam and all sorts of vapors tend to injure the health slowly, or, indeed, to cause illness and loss of voice.

Stand pancake batter for two hours before frying. Beat it up again just before using.

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How to Clean Ostrich Feathers.

To clean ostrich feathers make a lather of soap with a little ammonia in it, using about a quart of water or more if the feathers are very large. Move them to and fro gently in this, then lightly press them stem to tip between the thumb and finger and do the same in an equal amount of clear hot water. Repeat in cold water slightly thinned with blue. Hang the feathers up to dry where there is a draft and shake at intervals. Before quite dry gently shake them before a gas stove or they can be partially dried by steam over a pan of quick boiling water and finished as directed. Comb carefully and curl any stray strands with a silver knife.

How to Wash a Chamois Vest.

To wash a chamois vest remove the dirt by washing in warm water, applying soap. Dry slowly, not near the fire, as that will harden the leather. When it is almost dry rub between your hands until pliable and soft. After it is quite dry give it a good brushing with a soft brush. Then place on an ironing board. Put a piece of cotton cloth over the vest and with a moderately warm iron go over it and press it smooth. Press out all wrinkles. Then it is ready for use as before cleaning.

How to Care For Wet Clothes.

Clothes which have been wet in the rain should be carefully dried before being hung away, says the New York Journal, or they will mildew. They should be lightly wiped with a dry cloth or shaken and then spread out to dry. Should there be creases when dry they should be pressed under muslin. Another thing to remember in rainy weather is that nothing takes the freshness and beauty out of garments like rain. It is advisable to have older garments for rainy days. Even the dampness of the atmosphere will render clothes limp and shabby, though the rain may not fall directly upon them.

How to Cream Curtains.

To cream lace curtains, add one ounce of yellow ochre to two ounces of starch, mix it in the usual way with boiling water. Strain starch to clear of lumps. It is best to soak a pair of curtains at same time to insure both being same shade. White curtains can be made cream in this way.

How to Rectify a Too Salty Dish.

In the case of accidentally getting anything too salty it is possible to remedy the mistake by adding a tablespoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar. For this reason the quickest and best way to freshen salt fish is to soak them in sour milk.

How to Aid Digestion.

People with poor digestion should drink no water with meals, but take a glassful half an hour before and drink plentifully an hour or so after each meal.

CASTORIA.

"I don't know him," answered Senator Steigman. "He is one of the people who figure out how things ought to be instead of finding out how they are going to be and laying his plans accordingly."

Washington Star

of *Chat H. Fletcher*

She Was Embarrassed.

Bobby (at the breakfast table)—Clara, did Mr. Spooner take any of the umbrellas or hats from the hall last night?

Clara—Why, of course not, Bobby, why should he?

Bobby—That's what I'd like to know. I thought he did, 'cause I heard him say when he was going out, "I'm going to steal just one." And—why, what's the matter, Clara? Pick-Me-Up.

Bishop Goodman (impressively)—Only think, children! In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday school, where little boys and girls spend their Sundays. Now, what should we try and save up our money and do?

Class—(In ecstatic unison)—Go to Africa!—London Tit-Bits.

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New Men in the Senate.

A Fresh Relay of Law Makers and Who They Are.

Of the thirty Senators of the class of March 3, 1911, seventeen have been re-elected, and so may be rated as having a place in the permanent senior class. These are Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Bevridge, of Indiana; Burrows, of Michigan; Clapp, of Minnesota; Clark, of Wyoming; Culbertson, of Texas; Daniel, of Virginia; Dapew, of New York; Dick, of Ohio; Hale, of Maine; Keay, of New Jersey; Lodge, of Massachusetts; McConaughy, of North Dakota; Money, of Mississippi; Proctor, of Vermont; Scott, of West Virginia; and Teller, of Florida. Of the remaining thirteen places one remains vacant, due to the Addicks' complication in Delaware, three are filled by men who are returning to public life after some interruption. Thomas H. Carter of Montana, who was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1892, had been commissioner of the Land Office, and between 1895 and 1901 was a United States Senator, returns to his favorite field of activity. His State was carried over by the Democrats on his silver, but has gone back to the Republican party on the wool tariff and the popularity of President Roosevelt. George Sutherland, who comes to the Senate from Utah, served a single term in the House of Representatives a few years ago, making an excellent impression. Isidor Raynor, who comes to the Senate from Maryland, has served six years in the House of Representatives. These are thus old men with a new start.

These Senators who are entering the freshman class now to its work include Frank P. Flint, of California; William Warner, of Missouri; Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska; Robert La Follette, of Wisconsin; and George S. Nixon, of Nevada. With these should be included three men of this class whose appointments followed a death in office during the Fifty-eighth Congress: Joel B. Frazier, of Tennessee, who succeeds William B. Bate; Elmer Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania, the successor of Mr. Quay; and Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, who followed General Hawley.

Three other new Senators, although assigned to different classes from that expiring in 1911, who deserve to be included in any summary of new men, are Winthrop Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who took Senator Clark's place in the class of 1907; Frank B. Brandegee of the class of 1909, who succeeds Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut; and James A. Heneyway, of Indiana, who also enters the class of 1909.

He takes the place laid down by Mr. Fairbanks, who did what so few men are ever willing to do in exchanging a seat in the Senate, with a vote, for a seat without one, in exchanging a six years' term for four years, and an office with the traditions of long tenure for one to which no man has been re-elected since John C. Calhoun. Mr. Fairbanks must have had something else in mind besides the Vice Presidency when he made it possible for Representative Heneyway to be one of the new men of the Senate.

It may be interesting to note that of the thirty places in the class of 1911, Republicans fill twenty-three, the Democrats six, while on the vacancy in Delaware the Republicans hold a mortgage if they can succeed in foreclosing it. The class elected in 1898, who went out of office last spring, stood twenty-two to seven; the Republicans gained Montana and Missouri and lost Maryland. The class elected in 1892 contained fifteen Democrats, ten Republicans, one Populist, and three vacancies, showing how "times have changed," politically speaking.

The positions from which these new Senators come would surprise "the fathers." Knox went from the Cabinet, a direction in which all men like to move, while few will consent to make an opposite change. Mr. Sherman twice left the Senate to go to the Cabinet, but his experience was exceptional. The Senate today contains several men who left the Cabinet to accept seats there, but the Cabinet no longer exists. In House of Representatives furnishes Heneyway, Burrows and Brandegee. The gubernatorial office in the States was the stepping-stone for Frazier, of Tennessee; Crane, of Massachusetts, and La Follette, of Wisconsin. Upon the latter the office has such a hold that at the date of writing it is somewhat in dispute whether he will go to the Senate or not, making perhaps the first instance in recent years where a man regarded the Senatorial office as of less consequence than the gubernatorial. This is, however, in line with the theories of the founders. In several instances in the early days of the Republic, as Henry Sherman Boutelle showed at his Chapel Hill address, men left the Senate to accept the governorship of their State, and in the official order of precedence in Washington today a Governor ranks a Senator. But for a man actually to prefer the governorship to a senatorship is so extraordinary that Mr. La Follette's course has attracted wide attention. David B. Hill, for a time, held both offices, for political reasons.

The other Senators come from public life, although in several instances they have held, or were holding, minor offices at home. James A. Heneyway, of Indiana, is one of the new men likely to make for himself an important place. He goes over to the Senate with the prestige which the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee—year in and year out the best in the House—gives. If the two bodies were co-ordinate, as the Constitution intended, few members would leave such a place of leadership in one to become a mere freshman in the other.

At the age of seventeen, on the death of his father, whose fortune had been lost through indorsing bad papers, it fell to James A. Heneyway to assume responsibility as head of his mother's household, and for her large family of younger children he never failed to provide. He visited his grandmother's brother, Rev. Benjamin Hall, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Iowa, and, wisely advised, found employment in a dry goods store. Its manager said to young Heneyway: "Pull off your coat and plunge in." To do this has ever been a characteristic of his. There he remained eighteen months, sending back to the family at Booneville all his earnings except the minimum necessary for his own support. With an older brother he next took up land in Kansas, toiling diligently, only to have their first go-ahead crop wiped out by a hot blast of the prairies. But for this strenuous farmer of Kansas would probably be a prosperous farmer of Kansas to-day, instead of a United States Senator from Indiana.

The two boys next utilized their team of horses and yoke of oxen to haul meat from Wichita to the settlers on the frontier, making a living in that way for the family at home. In the year that Garfield was elected President young Heneyway returned to Boon-

ville, Indiana, where he has lived ever since. He first worked in a livery stable and later in a tobacco factory. While doing this, Judge George Rutherford, now dean of the Indiana Law School, urged the young man to study law and helped him in it. The Senator's eldest son bears the name, "George Rutherford Heneyway."

The young law student was chosen public prosecutor before he was admitted to the bar. At the district was Democratic, the Republicans put Heneyway's name on a ticket to fill it out; but he was elected, and, as it proved, re-elected. His success was due to a vigorous campaign and to the respect in which he was held by the community.

At thirty-four Heneyway was elected to Congress, where he served five terms, and, on Mr. Gilson's promotion to the Speakership, took his place at the head of the Appropriations Committee. It is not strange that a person of practical experience in life should be somewhat ready under present tendencies in government appropriations, and Senator Heneyway's latest interview asserts emphatically that the necessity for deficiency in revenues is not more taxes but less outlay. He criticizes the manner in which public buildings are scattered all over the country, and attudes to the astonishing number of new scientific projects which are constantly urged upon the Government. One reform put into force during his short term at the head of the Appropriations Committee came in the enactment of a stringent provision of law against the expenditure of money by any departmental officer in excess of the appropriation. He found that the practice had grown up for bureaus officers to ask for a certain sum, but if they obtained less than that from Congress, they would go ahead and spend what they had originally asked for, seeking from Congress a deficiency item; or at least they would make the money move at such rate in the early months of the year that this addition would be necessary unless the wheels of government were to stop.

"How does it happen that you have been spending money so much faster this year than the appropriation permitted?" asked the chairman.

"I tell you we should need as much as we have been spending," answered the bureau officer. "We have been spending it a lot faster than that. The appropriation was not all that we wanted."

Mr. Heneyway made up his mind that Congress was to have something to say regarding expenditures, and so he wrote into the state-books a few lines which created considerable worry among the departmental officers during the last few months of the fiscal year. Although he presents forcefully and vigorously whatever he has to say, he is not great speaker. He is essentially a modest man, quiet and unassuming, and trained in the Indiana school of politics, and not unmindful of the political effects of whatever Congress thinks of doing.

More visitors to the galleries of the Senate will want to have Robert M. La Follette pointed out than any other new member of that body. He has been a picturesque character from his first appearance in Congress, when only twenty-nine years old, and about his head of late has reared one of the bitterest controversies that any State has known. Into the merits of that dispute this article will not attempt to go. Curiosity now concerns itself chiefly as to whether John C. Spooner will escort his young colleague to the desk to receive the oath of office, according to custom, or leave Governor La Follette to pick out somebody else as next friend.

Mr. Spooner is one of the great leaders of the Senate. His name attaches to several conspicuous measures. Wisconsin people are naturally proud of him, and they organized "Spooner Clubs" at the time his re-election to the Senate was threatened. But for Spooner's personal influence La Follette's sweep would have been even more complete than it is, although the young man has little to complain of, for he was originally nominated for governor by a State organization that did not like him, largely to get him out of the way. He had been maneuvering on the door so loudly and emphatically, in the name of certain reforms, that the dominant leaders thought the easiest course was to give him a couple of terms as governor, when it was assumed that his political race would be over. But they found in his head "many a Marcellus," as the Roman said in sparing the youthful Julius Caesar. Most of the young men who write for the magazines and the great dailies who have gone into Wisconsin promptly became partisans of the governor. He is clearly "doing things," and the world likes a fighter. It should, however, be acknowledged that he has alienated from the Republican party several men who left the Cabinet to accept seats there, but the Cabinet no longer exists. In House of Representatives furnishes Heneyway, Burrows and Brandegee. The gubernatorial office in the States was the stepping-stone for Frazier, of Tennessee; Crane, of Massachusetts, and La Follette, of Wisconsin. Upon the latter the office has such a hold that at the date of writing it is somewhat in dispute whether he will go to the Senate or not, making perhaps the first instance in recent years where a man regarded the Senatorial office as of less consequence than the gubernatorial. This is, however, in line with the theories of the founders. In several instances in the early days of the Republic, as Henry Sherman Boutelle showed at his Chapel Hill address, men left the Senate to accept the governorship of their State, and in the official order of precedence in Washington today a Governor ranks a Senator. But for a man actually to prefer the governorship to a senatorship is so extraordinary that Mr. La Follette's course has attracted wide attention. David B. Hill, for a time, held both offices, for political reasons.

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Mr. Crane is a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and has been one of the officers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He is a man of great liberality and public-spiritedness, although he lives at his Dalton home in exceptional simplicity. His relations with his employees have been pleasant. Not long ago an aged workman informed that his services would not longer be needed, was much distressed in mind, only to find on Saturday night that his pay envelope carried the usual sum, as it had continued to do ever since. For miles around throughout the hill country of western Massachusetts, the name Crane has been held in high regard for generations, and never more so than now. It is as a great business Senator in all those questions demanding talent in administration and courage in the adjustment of affairs, that Mr. Crane will chiefly figure. And public affairs are more than ever demanding business sense and common honesty.

Major Warner is a typical product of the Middle West. When the Civil War broke out, he was teaching a country school in Wisconsin, telling the pupils not to come back unless another teacher could be found, he went to the front and served until the close of hostilities, when he was mustered out as a major in the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment. He has been conspicuous in the Grand Army, and in 1888 was elected its National commander.

Major Warner was elected city attorney when Kansas City was new, and later became its mayor. He was defeated for the governorship of Missouri by William J. Stone, now his Senatorial colleague. He has served as United States district attorney under four Presidents, and was a member of Congress for two terms, and was twice offered the position of commissioner of pensions.

President Roosevelt did this when Eugene F. Ware retired, and President Harrison had made a similar tender sixteen years before. The President eventually found another Warner, Vespasian by name, to accept that office.

An effective speaker, and possessed of great geniality, Major Warner will make himself felt in the Senate although he begins too late in life to have the promise of the greatest career; the further liability of Missouri's going Democratic at any time contributes in the same direction.

This new class also includes Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska, who has been a member of the House for six years, and who last year had the unusual honor of a nomination from his district for the House of Representatives and from the State convention for the Senate. Sam H. Piles of Seattle is another new man who comes direct from the law office. Frank P. Flint, California's contribution to the class of 1911, was born in Massachusetts but has risen rapidly in California. He received an appointment as United States district attorney for the Southern District of California, but on the expiration of his term Senator Bard would not recommend him for reappointment. Flint turned his attention to law and banking, and at the end of Bard's term succeeded in displacing him, backed by the regular organization.

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Undismayed.

The frugal housewife was not dismayed, however.

"It is true," she said, "that the bird which the butcher has sent us is much too tough to serve for dinner, but I daresay I can trim my new opera hat with it, very effectively." —Pock.

Stranger—is the cashier of the local bank a tall man? Native—Physically speaking, yes. Stranger—Physically speaking? Native—Yes; otherwise he is short, something like \$50,000. That's why he has taken a trip abroad.—Chicago Daily News.

Belle—Do you believe in second sight, my dear.

Belle—Sometimes.

Belle—Speaking from experience?

Eva—Yes, I have often told Jack that he needed a shave when it was too dark to see his face.—Chicago Tribune.

On the other hand, the insurance officials might have pleaded that their campaign contributions were premiums on a policy against the accident of a Democratic administration. —Detroit Free Press.

She (sentimentally)—how like life are the waves of the sea!

He—You bet. Come to the shore in great style and go away broke.—Chicago News.

Mickey—Do you believe it is true dat love is blind?

Jimmy—Naw! De more a girl loves ye de more ice cream signs she can see.—Boston Post.

To remove freckles apply with a soft brush or rag lemon juice and glycerine, but care must be taken that the skin is not exposed too much to the sun.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for children suffering from colds, influenza, grippe, diarrhea, etc., and by adults for colds, grippe, rheumatism, etc. It is a safe, reliable medicine.

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Stranger—Is the cashier of the local bank a tall man? Native—Physically speaking, yes. Stranger—Physically speaking? Native—Yes; otherwise he is short, something like \$50,000. That's why he has taken a trip abroad.—Chicago Daily News.

On the other hand, the insurance officials might have pleaded that their campaign contributions were premiums on a policy against the accident of a Democratic administration. —Detroit Free Press.

She (sentimentally)—how like life are the waves of the sea!

He—You bet. Come to the shore in great style and go away broke.—Chicago News.

Mickey—Do you believe it is true dat love is blind?

Jimmy—Naw! De more a girl loves ye de more ice cream signs she can see.—Boston Post.

To remove freckles apply with a soft brush or rag lemon juice and glycerine, but care must be taken that the skin is not exposed too much to the sun.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for children suffering from colds, grippe, diarrhea, etc., and by adults for colds, grippe, rheumatism, etc. It is a safe, reliable medicine.

Stranger—Is the cashier of the local bank a tall man?

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. All questions and answers must be given on one side of the paper only. 3. Writing on one side of the paper only. 4. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, should be in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1905.

NOTES.
MATTHEW WEST
HIS
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
WITH
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.
By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.
(Continued.)

Children of Joseph Cooke and Sarah Greene as taken from the family Bible were:

(f) Green Cooke, b. Dec. 14, 1748, and d. 1822, and married and had James Cook b. Aug. 10, 1794, who married and had two daughters who became Mrs. Toms. and Mrs. Frances Cowdrifke, both living in 1901. Also had eldest son Jonathan Cooke who married and had a daughter Zulema.

(g) Silas Cooke, b. Apr. 8, 1761, and many have had. Jane Nutt.

(h) Joseph Cooke, b. May 13, 1764.

(i) Rebecca Cooke, b. Dec. 21, 1766.

(j) James Cooke, b. May 1, 1759.

(k) Eleanor Cooke, b. Dec. 3, 1761.

(l) William Cooke, b. Apr. 15, 1764, and had J. Horace Cooke for a great grand son, who says his gt. gl. gr. father came to Jersey on account of the severe climate of the Eastern states.

(m) Stephen Cooke, b. July 3, 1766.

(n) Josher or Jeshur or Jeshur Cooke b. Aug. 19, 1768.

(o) Darius Cooke, b. Aug. 23, 1773.

The mother of these children, Sarah Greene, was born Nov. 24, 1728, of what parentage I failed to find, but would like to be told.

The grandmother Sarah (West) Cooke died before 1740, as Mrs. George Corlies, as she married second George Corlies, and he died 1783, of what parentage I failed to find, but would like to be told.

In Sect. of State Office in Trenton State House, can be found New Jersey Green's thus; In Moravian Archives at Bethlehem Pa., recorded a deed of conveyance of 500 acres from Benjamin Harris to Edward Kump Mch. 26, 1718. This same tract was conveyed Dec. 1, 1754 by Samuel Green Sr., to Samuel Green Jr., heir apparent of said Edward Kemp. This shewing that the wife of Samuel Green Sr., was a daughter of Edward Kemp, and her eldest son Samuel Green Jr. by the law of primogeniture, then in force, was heir apparent of Edward Kemp, he having no male issue; Samuel Green Jr. was b. 1705, no record of his birth place, but perhaps it was Anwell, Huntenden Co. N. J.; he married Anna Abigail Light, daughter of Marmaduke Light of Springfield, N. J. The Light or Light now Lick of Lebouon, Pa. are Marmadukes. Mr. Lick who endowed the University of California which bears his name is of that family. (See The Early Germans of New Jersey by Chambers).

March 18, 1755, Agreement between John Light of "Pore mouth," New England, as husband of Dorothy, late widow of Joshua Pierce, and Capt. John Pike, her attorney, about dividing her property. According to will of Daniel Lee (Light) of Anwell, Huntenden Co. N. J. he die Oct. 27, 1727, he mentions wife Susanna, etc. Marmaduke and Isaac, daughters Elizabeth and Abigail, and an expected child. His home farm of 650 acres bequests and makes his wife and son Marmaduke executors. Witnesses, Samuel Rockman, Alexander Day, Samuel Green; proved Dec. 7, 1727 (Juli 2, p. 476).

Feb. 4, 1728, Susannah now wife of Daniel Paine, as executrix of estate of Daniel Lee, renders her account, she having overpaid the valuation by seven pounds, thirteen shillings and six pence.

Abstract of Wills in Probate Court of Canterbury, England edited by James H. Len., p. 422, says: Roger Johnson of Worcester England, made his will Sept. 27, 1629, jointure to wife dated Nov. 16th of James I; salt wats in Drotwich and Wincleyston son John under 21, an unborn child, and Edmund Cooke, son of cousin Thomas Cooke of Bidneyre, gent; mentions cousin Margaret Leighe and her children; mentions two tenements in Broad St., Worcester; mentions brother Robert Johnson, and Thomas son of said Robert; mentions sister Holder and her son Francis, cousin George Pitcher and his children; mentions lands in Goldthorpe; mentions children of Thomas Spouter, and servant Thomas Bedle, and preacher Mr. Taylor; mentions Thomas Cooke the younger, and other children of Thomas Cooke, Executor wife Marmaduke, father-in-law Mr. Henry Myrridge and Cousin Thomas Cooke the elder. Witnesses—Thomas Taylor, Thomas Cooke, Henry Myrridge and Ainsel Finchier. Proved Nov. 20, 1629.

Here we have Cooke, Green, Johnson and Light and I have a correspondent of the Light family who insists she belongs to Greenes of Genl. Nathaniel's family.

Job West (41) married Sarah Brinley, daughter of Francis (2) Brinley, from Datchet, Bucks Co., England, son of Thomas (1) Brinley and wife Ann (Wase, of Pettwox, Sussex Co., Eng.), of Sandfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 10, 1787. She and her husband moved to Johnston, Vermont, in 1788, and she died there Oct. 7, 1805.—M. H. F.

office, appointed in 1695; and, in 1698 was captain of a military company. He married Mary (Brown, dau. John and Dorothy). His grandfather was rector in Wiltsshire, and Prebend of Ely Cathedral, as he was Rev. Thomas (1) Willett.

Andrew Willett and Ann (Coddington) had a daughter Anne who married Joseph Carpenter in 1707, and she died 1708, leaving no child, then Joseph and (2) 1710, her sister Mary Willett, and they had nine children. Joseph Carpenter was son of Joseph and Ann (Simpkins) Carpenter, of this family Ulster Co. Records at Kingston, Val. K. K. p. 160, 338, 340, say: Joseph Carpenter, 1675, had a draft of a survey of lands at Musket Cove (Glen Cove), as laid out by Col. Lewis Morris. This land was laid out for Joseph Carpenter, Nathaniel Conles, Daniel Conles, Robert Conles and Nine Sharping, lying at side of Hempstead Harbor, lying at a tree marked by Col. Lewis Morris running east by land of said Morris to claims to the rear lots of Richard Kirby, Jacob Brocker, George Darling and Robert Godfrey, then N. to Col. Lewis Morris Sept. 29, 1677. Here Joseph Carpenter built a saw mill, grist mill and fulling mill, all mills belonging to the five purchasers; Joseph Carpenter ploughing himself to grind forever and his heirs after him corn for these five proprietors free of toll, but if his executor let the mills fall to decay then the stream to remain forever to the five proprietors, they to dispose of as they see fit. This contract was made Jan. 14, 1677.

Valentine in his Manual says, the first house at Glen Cove was built by Joseph Carpenter, one of five proprietors, and mentions Ephraim Carpenter; and on p. 86 Carpenter Genl. can be found that Joseph Carpenter (Benjamin, Joseph) b. Musket Cove, Oyster Bay, Sept. 15, 1705, married in St. George Church, Hempstead, May 20, 1728, Sarah (Latting, dau. Richard and Mary). He purchased through Lewis Morris, a large tract in Ulster County, near Newburgh, where he settled, calling it Lattington, and where he died in 1766. Hence why Carpenter records can be found on Ulster Co. Records.

The Brinley's were an arms bearing family and the Brinley tomb in King's Chapel, Boston, Mass., had an armorial tablet, a space now remains to show this.

Wentworth Genl. p. 520 gives that Col. Francis Brinley had Francis Brinley of Newport, R. I., who had son Edward Brinley who married Janet Parker of Perth Amboy, N. J., he then of Shrubur N. S. He moved to Amboy and died there Dec. 18, 1801, aged 87, says his grave stone in yard of St. Peter's church at Perth Amboy, as copied by myself a month ago. Their daughter Catherine Brinley lies buried near her parents, a grave stone to her memory says: "Here lies the body of Catherine Brinley, daughter of Edward and Janet Brinley, who deceased May 21, 1855, aged 52 yrs." Next stone says, "Edward Brinley who departed this life Sept. 8, 1851 aged 95 yrs." After death of his wife, Janet (Parker), Edward Brinley went to Newport, R. I., and died, (2) in 1807 Mary Johnstone (Johnson), daughter of Hon. Augustus Johnstone, Judge of Vice Admiralty. She died in Perth Amboy, and was buried, as her grave stone says: "Mary wife of Edward Brinley daughter of Augustus and Patience Johnson, died July 15, 1836, aged 60 years."

(To be continued.)

WING. Continued—Daniel (Daniel, John, Matthew) of Sandwich, Will dated March 22, 1737, proved May 3, 1740. Son Zacharias Wing, executor; mentions "children of my two eldest sons deceased" and son Zacharias; daughter Rebeca Hatch and Hannah; children of his daughter Dorcas. Gives to grand daughter Susanah, a cow which his son-in-law John Shepherd has in his keeping.

John Wing (John, John, Matthew) of Harwich, Will dated Nov. 18, 1757, proved Aug. 15, 1758. Son Joseph executor; mentions wife Rebecca, sons Joseph, David, Thomas and John; (The latter John may not have been living) daughters Bethiah Cobb, Pleine Foster, Thankful Jenkins, and granddaughter Bethiah Chase; also "heir of my daughter Mercy Wing, deceased." Inventory, real estate \$600 pounds, 13 shillings 4 pence; personal 50 pounds, 13 shillings, 7 pence.

Thomas Wing (John, John, John, Matthew) of Harwich, Died intestate, David Wing of Harwich appointed administrator, Sept. 1, 1761. Inventory, real estate, 110 pounds, 14 shillings, 8 pence; personal estate, 3 pounds, 13 shillings, 7 pence. The appraisers say: "We have prized whole and had no regard to the mother widow."

(To be continued.)

PECKHAM—Through the aid rendered by the generous contributions of several of the descendants of John Peckham, who settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638, I have been enabled during several years past to carry on researches in England in order to ascertain the antecedents of John Peckham before he came to America.

Without going into particulars I have to announce that from present information I am likely to be completely successful, as I fully believe I am in correspondence with the present representative of the family from which John Peckham came.

I wish to secure further record evidence contained in wills and church registers, and also to publish a pamphlet on the English and American Peckhams, containing the arms of his family, in coats, etc. I am the author of the article in the Newport MERCURY.

S. E. PECKHAM,

230 Broadway, Room 104,

New York City, N. Y.

QUERIES.

5880. HAWLEY—Wanted, Ancestry of Henty Hawley who was born July 9th, 1771, married Aaron Smith (a. Samuel and Abigail (Chapin) Smith) of Sandfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 10, 1787. She and her husband moved to Johnston, Vermont, in 1788, and she died there Oct. 7, 1805.—M. H. F.

5881. WILLIAMS—Wanted, Ancestry of Abigail Williams who married John Griswold, Aug. 10, 1750, probably at Springfield, Vermont.—M. H. F.

5882. BEEBE—Ancestry of Anna Beebe who married John Vaughan at Kent, New London County, Conn., June 20, 1762-3. Could she have been daughter of the Samuel Beebe (s. Samuel Beebe and Elizabeth Rogers) who Jan. 1, 1717, married Anna Lester?—M. H. F.

5883. KELSEY—Ancestry of Joshua Kelsey who in 1725 married Peletiah Ward, probably at Killingworth, Conn.?—M. H. F.

5884. WAY—Ancestry of Joshua

Way of Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y. Came there in 1800 and was one of the first settlers. Was in the wool carding business and married Reliance, daughter of John Lawrence and Ann Hartway. Married 2nd Sarah Chase, dau. of Amos P. Chase, a Baptist clergyman. Joshua Way died Apr. 5th, 1832, in the 62nd year of his age.—M. H. F.

5885. MASON—Ancestry wanted of Elizabeth Mason of Saybrook, who married Thomas Norton (s. Thomas) May 8, 1761. Hibbert's History of Goshen says she was dau. of Nicholas Mason of Saybrook, but I have been unable to find anything concerning this Nicholas.—M. H. F.

5886. BRONSON—Will some one assist me in determining to what family the Anna Bronson belongs whom on Jan. 20th, 1752, married David Norton (s. Samuel, Thomas)? She was baptized Aug. 20, 1726, and according to History of Goshen her father was Cornelius Bronson, Jr., of Woodbury.—M. H. F.

5887. HAYWARD—Richard Hayward, born at Newport in 1768, had cousins named Greene and Record. Was his father Samuel, who was evidently the Revolutionary soldier of that name or Joseph, or Thomas, or possibly another? The records of the Church of the United Brethren, at Bethlehem, Pa., shed no light on this question.—W. H.

ANSWERS.

5846. LAWTON—The records of the Second Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., give the marriage of Roger Boone Lawton of Charleston, S. C., and Phebe Arnold Cooke, August 9, 1821. This differs slightly from B. R. S.'s statement, both in the date and in the name of the bride. If B. R. will write to me in care of the MERCURY, perhaps I can help him.—P. L.

Middleton.

Sudden Demise of Nathaniel Peckham.

The sudden and unexpected death Wednesday morning of Mr. Nathaniel Peckham of Middletown, familiarly known as "Uncle Nat Peckham," has caused a universal feeling of sadness and loss to the very wide circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances among whom he has so constantly moved for the last 82 years. His long life has been one of constant activity and usefulness, and, although called quickly home, he was prepared and ready for the summons and had been for many years. The son of Gideon and Cynthia Peckham of Middletown, he was born August 27, 1823, in the house now occupied by A. Herbert Ward, on Honey Hill. In private life, he was an affectionate and kind husband and father, taking always keen interest in the welfare of his children. In public he gave very many years of faithful effort to this town, serving it in various capacities for more than fifty years. He was identified with the two countys 5 years, was a Representative to the General Assembly from Middletown for 6 years, had served in the capacity of administrator many times, as justice of peace for 13 years and was an auctioneer of long standing. Last year he was publicly presented with an ebony gavel with silver trimmings, inscribed with the following: "Presented to Nathaniel Peckham by the citizens of Middletown, in recognition of 18 years service as Moderator, November 3, 1891." He was a charter member of Oakland Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., and has been a most faithful member the past 31 years, serving a somewhat lengthy term as chaplain of that organization. January 16, 1840, he married Miss Tucker of South Kingstown, R. I., by whom he had five children, four of whom survive him: Mrs. Joseph Albro of Middletown, Messrs. Alvin Peckham of Turnerville, Conn., and Horace Peckham of Portsmouth. The late Herman F. Peckham was also a son. There are also 15 grandchildren. He was one of a family of 11 children, of whom there is but one remaining, a sister, Mrs. Adelia Peckham of Middletown. In 1853 he removed to his recent home on Peckham Avenue, where he has since remained. During two periods of some length, dating back over the past 25 years, he has kept many summer boarders, his house having been filled this season. Mr. Peckham has always led a busy life, rising as early as 4 a. m. and often driving three times a day to Newport during the height of the season. His familiar face will be greatly missed.

As a member of Aquidneck and Pomona Grange, he filled a niche not to be taken by another, being ever ready with "suggestions for the good of the order" and for discussions on any given subject. The music of his violin and his drill remarks were a never-ending source of enjoyment and pleasure to all who were privileged to hear them, whether in public or private life.

It well may be said of him that "he died in the harness," for his busy life seemed suddenly cut down while in his usual vigor. He had been suffering for the three days previous to his death with a slight stomach trouble, but no uneasiness was felt as to his condition, so that when the end came, while lying quietly on the lounge, sleeping, it fell as a heavy blow from a clear sky; five of his six brothers passed away in a like manner, very suddenly and quietly. He was an interested member of the Middletown Cavalry, having ridden with them in three Presidential campaigns, as well as in the Middletown Cavalry, which participated in the festivities of Old Home Week in September at Newport. While always maintaining a cheerful manner, he has lost keenly the loss of his wife, who passed "beyond the veil" some 16 years ago, and he has been only waiting "to either go or stay, as he willed."

Stone-Barker.

An extremely pretty home wedding took place Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton C. Barker on Turner's Road. A large tent had been erected upon the front lawn, which enclosed the house and plaza and furnished commodious room for the many guests. Carpeted with Chinese matting, with many large Oriental rugs scattered about, couches and red chairs around its sides, and lighted by a profusion of varicolored Japanese lanterns, the tent made a fitting bower for the impressive ceremony which took place between the floral arches that supported the canopy. To the strains of the Bridal Procession from Lohengrin, performed by Miss Marion Dowling of Newport, the wedding procession entered the pavilion as follows: Rev. Elmer H. Porter, the usher, Dr. William J. Speers and Dr. Henry H. Luther of Newport; the bridesmaids, Miss Elsie Barker, younger sister of the bride, in pale blue and carrying

white pinks, and Miss Louise Smith of Newport, in pink, with bouquet of "Daybreak" pinks; the maid of honor, Miss Ethel Barker, elder sister of the bride, in delicate grey crepe de chine with lace, and carrying a large bouquet of pink carnations with white streamers of pink satin ribbon. She was accompanied by the best man, Mr. Robert Patterson. The bride, Miss Ruth Maria Barker followed, leaning upon the arm of the groom, Mr. Karl Martin Stone, of Newport. She wore a dainty dress of white china silk over taffeta, with applique trimmings of chiffon, a tulip veil, and carried a large bouquet of bride's roses with loopings of white satin ribbon. She was given away by her father. Immediately following the service came the Bridal Ode, "A Dedication" by Schumann, sung by Mr. Augustus H. Swan of Newport. The strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March then burst forth and after the best wishes had been extended by the members of the bridal party, the bride and groom turned to receive the congratulations of their many relatives and friends. During the reception and for the remainder of the evening the Algonquin Club of Newport rendered continuous music from the house. The entire residence was brilliantly lighted and most attractively decorated with a profusion of flowers, the mantels in the various rooms being delicately banked with cosmos and dahlias, and a large variety of various other flowers being disposed about the house. Refreshments were served and each guest received a dainty box of wedding cake. The floral decorations were extensive and very pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone departed at 8.30, deluged with rice and followed by a jolly party of friends to see them off. The wedding trip will include New York and Boston, and upon their return they will commence housekeeping in their newly-built house at 8 Gardner street, Newport, where they will be "At Home" after December first. The gifts were numerous and costly, representing much fine silver, cut glass, china, etc., also \$60 in gold and hills and a parlor set.

The regular meeting of Aquidneck Grange, which was to have been held on Thursday evening, was postponed on account of the death of Hon. Nathaniel Peckham, one of its most valued members. The chapter has been draped in crepe and the members will attend the funeral, which takes place today, in a body.

Newport Ponoma Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet with Jamestown Grange Tuesday evening of next week at 11 a. m. The lecturer will be from Kingston.

Mr. James Peckham's new house is well up and boarded in and work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Mrs. Peckham has been steadily gaining since her ill turn and her nurse, Mrs. Davis, has returned to Newport.

Mr. James Peckham's new house is well up and boarded in and work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Mrs. Peckham has been steadily gaining since her ill turn and her nurse, Mrs. Davis, has returned to Newport.

Ocean Lodge, No. 40, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Newport entertained Glen Lodge, No. 7, at their lodge rooms Wednesday evening on the occasion of the visitation of Past Supreme Master Workman James G